

## ROBERTS IS EXCLUDED.

## The House Adopts the Taylor Resolution 302 to 30.

## DRAMATIC PROCEEDINGS.

## Yet to Be Decided Whether Action Taken Will Deny

## Mr. Roberts Admission Within the Chamber.

## The Accused Man's Speech a Most Remarkable Feature of the Debate--Senate Proceedings.

Washington, Dec. 5. After an interesting debate of three hours the House today adopted by a vote of 302 to 30, the resolution offered by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, yesterday for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative elected from Utah. The House had rejected a similar resolution offered by Mr. Harter of New York, on the 24th, and today Mr. Roberts to be sworn in as a member of the House. The House today adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Taylor of Ohio, yesterday for the appointment of a committee to investigate the charges against Mr. Brigham H. Roberts, the Mormon representative elected from Utah. The House had rejected a similar resolution offered by Mr. Harter of New York, on the 24th, and today Mr. Roberts to be sworn in as a member of the House.

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lowed Mr. Roberts and to come out of the time of the minority. This arrangement having been made, Mr. Richardson, the Democratic leader, gave notice of a substitute he would offer, as follows:

Whereas, Brigham H. Roberts, from the state of Utah, has presented a certificate of election in due and proper form as a representative from said state, therefore, be it

Resolved, That without expressing any opinion as to the right or propriety of his retaining his seat in advance of any proper investigation thereof, the said Brigham H. Roberts is entitled to be sworn in as a member of this House on his prima facie case.

Resolved, further, that when sworn in his credentials and all papers in relation to his right to retain his seat be referred to the committee on judiciary with instructions to report thereon at the earliest practicable moment.

**TAYLOR OPENS SPEECH.**

Mr. Taylor then opened his speech in favor of the adoption of his resolution. He would not urge its adoption, he said, were he not prompted by a high sense of duty. The constitution was inconsistent, he continued, if it was contended that the limitations imposed were not to be added to. The power of Congress to halt the claimant at the door, he insisted, was clear. The ineligibility created by conviction for crime was a power inherent in government irrespective of the constitution. He cited several cases to show that as a punishment for crime, the legislature had ample authority to disqualify a man from holding office.

When Taylor began to speak Mr. Roberts left the seat he had been occupying and took a seat near the main aisle, where he could hear with greater ease. Throughout Mr. Taylor's remarks he sat facing his accuser except when he turned to his desk to take notes of the points to which he desired to reply.

Continuing, Mr. Taylor read from a decision of the supreme court defining polygamy which stated that irrespective of whether a man had contracted a plural marriage after the passage of the Edmunds act, and irrespective of



PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

whether he had since cohabited with a plural wife, he was guilty of polygamy if he still maintained the relation of husband to more than one wife. Referring again to the two proclamations of amnesty, he argued that the claimant was in no better position than he would have been had he such proclamation issued. But higher than the civil law was a law of civilization which demanded that one so tainted should be excluded. He cited the case of Whitmore, who had been guilty of selling cadships and who upon his appearance at the bar of the House was rejected as unfit to sit in the House. The power and the right was inherent, said Mr. Taylor. It was only a question of propriety, of wisdom and of precedent.

**TAYLOR REVIEWS CASES.**

In all his investigation and study of precedents, Mr. Taylor said, he had failed to find a single case where the House had hesitated to assert upon proper occasion its right to halt a member at the bar when his qualifications for a seat were questioned. He quoted extensively from "McCreary on Elections" in support of his argument. He reviewed the cases of Proctor Knott, Boyd Winchester and John M. Rice of Kentucky, who had been stopped at the bar of the House on the ground that they were disqualified because they had been disloyal.

"We are told," said Mr. Taylor, in conclusion, "that we are about to create an unhappy precedent. Why, Mr. Speaker, we are doing this in the open gaze of the whole world, not in a closed court. We are the servants of the people empowered to do the right as we see it. The public eye is upon us, the public conscience quickens us. In that presence we can do no wrong if we do but obey it."

Mr. Taylor's concluding words were greeted with a storm of applause, both from the floor and the galleries. Few Democrats, however, joined in the applause.

**MR. RICHARDSON SPEAKS.**

Mr. Richardson, the minority leader, followed Mr. Taylor. He did not intend, he said, to discuss the merits of the case. The question in issue was as to whether the representative-elect, Roberts, had a prima facie right to his seat. He was not willing to reject a representative-elect who appeared at the bar of the House with his credentials in due form. If he was denied admission, a precedent would be created which would raise to plague the House in years to come. The only constitu-

## ELECTIONS.

## Massachusetts Cities Name Their Mayors Tuesday.

## Many Exciting Contests and Some Surprises Were Experienced.

## Great Interest Taken in Liquor License Question.

Boston, Dec. 5. The feature of the municipal elections in 15 of the 22 cities in the state today was the added triumphs of the social Democracy. Last year the new party captured Haverhill and this year Brockton was not only added to the column but candidates in other cities made respectable showings and the vote which they received materially affected the other contestants. As a rule the Republicans were successful, Quincy being claimed from the Democrats and independent candidates defeated in other cities by substantial majorities. The Democrats, however, were victorious in Springfield by a good margin.

As usual there was considerable interest manifested in the license vote and there were three surprises when the vote was counted. Taunton, having elected over license to no license, Waltham and Pittsburg, which have for some time been dry towns, voted this year for wet goods.

Nearly all the cities voted in favor of making eight hours a day's labor for city employees.

**LAWRENCE.**

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 5. The city elected a Democratic mayor today for the first time since 1891. James F. Leonard, Democrat, running over Mr. V. G. Lator, Republican, and a candidate for a third term by a plurality of 36. It was almost a clean sweep for Democrats, who headed off the other major retain control of both branches of the city council by increased majorities. The Democratic also sent two school committee men in Ward 1 a Republican stronghold. The city runs in the license column the yes vote having a majority of upwards of 2000. There was also an overwhelming majority for the acceptance of the act which provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen and mechanics in the employ of the city. The aldermen elected are Frederick F. Sheehan, Daniel H. Lague, Andrew Griffin Jr., N. E. Myville, Andrew A. Caffrey and Edmund B. Belknap.

**FALL RIVER.**

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 5. John H. Abbott (Rep.) was elected mayor of this city over John S. B. Clark by a majority of 318 votes.

The largest vote here in years was polled today in a city election and the party organization was tested. The city government will stand Republican—8 aldermen, 18 councilmen, Democrats—3 aldermen, 9 councilmen. The vote on the question of petitioning the legislature for the abolition of the police commission was Yes 5643 no 5191. The vote on the question of an eight hour day for city employees was Yes 7310 no 2855. The vote on license was Yes 7093 no 3621. Last year, Yes 6504 no 4170.

**SPRINGFIELD.**

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 5. Wm. P. Hayes (Dem.) was elected mayor of this city today over Mayor D. O. Gilmore (Rep.) by a majority of 192. The Republican candidates for aldermen and school committee were elected by majorities ranging from 500 to 1000. License was carried by about 1600. Common council will stand eight Democrats to 10 Republicans.

**NORTHAMPTON.**

Northampton, Mass., Dec. 5. Mayor John L. Mather (Rep.) was re-elected today by the largest majority ever given a candidate for mayor.

**PITTSFIELD.**

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 5. Ezekiah S. Russell (Rep.) was elected mayor by a small majority. Both branches of the city government are Democratic.

**TAUNTON.**

Taunton, Mass., Dec. 5. There was a surprise in the result of the municipal election held here today when the final count gave the no license vote 3678, while the in favor of license was only 2651. The advocates of no license are jubilant over their victory as the vote of last year was 2232 in favor of license and 1527 against.

Arthur M. Alger, the Republican nominee for mayor, was elected by a good majority. The board of aldermen is solid Republican and of the 24 members of the common council only three are Democrats. There was a contest on the vote for members of the school committee, the three Republican nominees being unanimously elected.

**MALDEN.**

Malden, Mass., Dec. 5. The city went Republican today by a large majority and re-elected Mayor Charles L. Bean by a plurality of 1734 votes. The aldermen and councilmen in every ward were Republican, as were also the members of the school committee.

Plunkett, the candidate of the Republican, Democratic and citizens' parties, was re-elected mayor today over Herman S. Fay, the Independent Republican nominee, by a vote of 1247 to 1140. The Republicans elected every one of the seven aldermen and 13 out of the 14 members of the common council.

The vote on license was, yes 1414, no 899, last year's vote being yes 1529, no 1029.

**WALTHAM.**

Waltham, Mass., Dec. 5. The municipal election was held in this city today and was not noticeable for contests except in a few of the wards and in these the battle was a tame one. Geo. L. Mayberry, Rep., was re-elected mayor for the fifth time by a majority of 794 votes over Arthur Lyman who ran on the citizens' nomination papers. The city changed over to license, this side of the question being 134 votes ahead. The vote this year was, yes, 2107, no 1953, last year, yes, 1821, no 1896.

**GLOUCESTER.**

Glooucester, Mass., Dec. 5. The election of ex-alderman George D. Merchant as mayor was the climax of a very interesting municipal canvass in this city. He won out against five other candidates and while the voting passed off quietly there was great excitement. Membership in the common council and school committee is not marked by party lines although Republicans are in the majority. The city went for license in the heaviest majority in the city's history. The vote was, yes 2097, no 1343. Last year, yes 1833, no 1011.

**HAVERHILL.**

Haverhill, Mass., Dec. 5. The election today closed the hottest municipal campaign ever known in Haverhill and it resulted in the return to city hall of the same socialistic strength as has been there during the year. Mayor John C. Chase, social Democrat, was re-elected by a plurality of 215. Aldermen Planders and Alderman Bean, both social Democrats, and the present board were re-elected and Representative Louis M. Cates who was defeated for the legislature in the state election was elected in Ward 6 in place of Alderman Bradley. The other four aldermen are anti-socialist, as they have been this year. In the lower board the social Democrats elected the same retaining the same strength in membership. The issue of the campaign was for or against socialism and the members of the old parties contended for the citizens' ticket under Mellen A. Plunge for mayor and an alderman. Plunge made up of four Republicans and three Democrats. The personnel of the incoming city government will be as follows:

Mayor, John C. Chase, social Democrat.

Aldermen, Ward 1, Elmer S. Atwood (Cit.); Ward 2, Edwin W. Bullock (Cit.); Ward 3, David E. Roche (Cit.); Ward 4, Parkman B. Planders (Social Dem.); Ward 5, Augustus Bourne (Cit.); Ward 6, Jos W. Bates (Social Dem.); Ward 7, Louis M. Cates (Social Dem.).

The common council will consist of 11 citizens and 3 social Democrats and the school committee six citizens and one social Democrat. The city went for license by a heavier majority than last year. The vote was, yes 3866, no 2961. Last year, yes 3010 no 2738.

## CANNOT BE RETAINED.

Postmasters Must Call for Resignation on Married Women Employees.

Washington, Dec. 5. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath in a decision today in the case of Mrs. Jennie J. Brown, at Modus, Conn., announces that "the department has decided it will be incompatible with the best interest of the service to retain married women as postoffice clerks. The department had therefore ruled that when a female postoffice clerk marries it will be necessary for her to resign from the service."

Postmasters, under the ruling hereafter will have to call for the resignations of such employees and recommend their successors to the department.

## WAGES GO UP.

Lawrence, Mass., Dec. 5. Tomorrow morning notices will be posted in all departments of the Pemberton mills announcing an increase in wages, to take effect Jan. 1. The amount of the increase will be made known to the help in schedules posted in the various rooms, but it is said it will be satisfactory to the help. The increase is a voluntary one, on the part of the management. The Pemberton is the first mill in Lawrence to follow the lead set in Fall River.

## GRIGGS' ANNUAL REPORT.

Washington, Dec. 5. Attorney General Griggs in his annual report to Congress reviews the work of the department of justice, during the year and then says that application is occasionally made to the departments to have legal proceedings brought in the name of the United States against corporations or combinations that are alleged to be engaged in forming or maintaining monopolies, or agreements in restraint of trade or competition.

## THE BAILEY LAUNCHED.

New York, Dec. 5. The torpedo boat destroyer Bailey was launched from the boat yard of Chas. L. Senbury & Co. at Morris Heights on the Harlem river, today. Miss Florence Geckman Bailey, grand-daughter of the late Rear Admiral Theodoros Bailey, U. S. N., acted as the sponsor.

The Bailey, which is the first boat of the kind ever launched in New York, is one of three torpedo boat destroyers for which provision was made by the last Congress. She was designed by the builders. She must do 30 miles an hour to be accepted by the government, but the builders are confident that she will develop a speed of 33 knots.

## NEW LIGHT.

## Sensation Created in The Famous Molineux Case.

## New Testimony Which Clearly Confirms Theory of Prosecution.

## Shows Prisoner's Motive for Killing Harry Cornish.

New York, Dec. 5. The surprise of the day in the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the murder of Katherine J. Adams was the sudden introduction by the prosecution of direct testimony that Molineux harbored bitter enmity toward Harry Cornish and A. A. Harpster, a former employee of the Knickerbocker club and a friend of Cornish, further, that Molineux sought in a round-about way, by having an agent write to Harpster's former employer, over a false signature, to obtain information reflecting on Harpster's character that he might use the information to Harpster's injury. This new testimony, which was extracted from an unwilling friend of Molineux, is important not only as showing a motive for Molineux seeking the death of Cornish, but as confirming the theory of the prosecution that Molineux wrote or caused to be written several letters falsely signed asking for drugs and medicines.

The witness who testified concerning the letter writing methods of Molineux was Rudolph Heiles of Newark, N. J., a former cashier of the Knickerbocker Athletic club. Heiles testified beside Harpster, who was a clerk at the club. Molineux said he wanted to learn something damaging about Harpster for the purpose of getting him dismissed thereupon. Heiles testified he wrote a letter to Frederick C. Seams & Co. of Detroit, who formerly employed Harpster, asking for information as to Harpster's reputation. Heiles signed the letter "Charles J. Jacobs & Co."

The witness testified that Molineux said Harpster had been responsible for his leaving the Knickerbocker athletic club, that Harpster was a dirty loafer and the same kind of a man as Cornish.

The first witness called for the prosecution was Dr. Edward F. Hitchcock, the physician who was called to attend Mrs. Adams immediately after she discovered that she had taken the poison which resulted in her death.

The cross examination, which was conducted by Bartow S. Weeks, was long and severe, but the attorney for the defense failed to shake the testimony of the witness in any important respect. The statements of Dr. Hitchcock at the time of the coroner's inquest were gone over as though with a fine-toothed comb and contrasted with the statements made at today's trial.

The drift of the questions asked by Mr. Weeks seemed to indicate that the defense still clung to the theory that Harry Cornish, who gave the poison to Mrs. Adams, knew more about the affair than he was willing to admit.

## TO OURELA GRIPPE IN TWO DAYS.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

**Rauschenburg's FORMALDEHYDE DEODORIZER**

destroys foul odors—kills bacteria—protects health.

The Deodorizer is a patent lamp which generates formaldehyde gas from wood alcohol. It is simply constructed, is perfectly safe to use and will last for years. Every home, hotel and hospital has need of one of these Deodorizers—and marketmen, stablemen and restaurant keepers find them always efficacious. They are not costly.

We invite physicians to come in and see them—or send for circulars.

## Sweet's Drug Store,

26 MAIN STREET.

## Probate Court and Mercantile

## SURETY BONDS

We furnish bonds for Trustees, Guardians, Executors, Administrators, Treasurers and Cashiers.

Full particulars on request.

## BLAKE, BARROWS &amp; BROWN,

9 Central Street, Bangor, Me.

## THE WEATHER.

Increasing Cloudiness—Probably Snow Wednesday.

Washington, Dec. 5. Forecast for Maine: Increasing cloudiness, probably snow Wednesday. Thursday, brisk to high south to west winds. For Massachusetts: Generally fair Wednesday and Thursday, brisk to high south to west winds Wednesday. Storm signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Portland.

## BOSTON FORECAST.

Boston, Dec. 5. Forecast for Boston and vicinity: Fair weather Wednesday and Thursday, fresh southwest winds.

## GENERAL FORECAST.

Washington, Dec. 5. Weather conditions and general forecast.

A moderate storm is central over western Ontario having moved from Manitoba since Wednesday night. It has caused general snows in the lake regions and upper Ohio valley, elsewhere east of the Rocky mountains fair weather has prevailed.

Temperatures were quite low during Monday night in the southern States, averaging 10 to 20 degrees below the normal with heavy frosts as far south as northern Florida and light frosts in Central Florida. During Tuesday there has been a decided rise in temperature except in the lower lake region, in Atlantic states and near the Gulf coast.

Snow flurries are indicated Wednesday over eastern U. S. Superior, near Lake Ontario and rain or snow in Northern New York, northern New England, Montana and western North Dakota. There will be showers on the Texas coast and in extreme western Texas and snow or rain in New Mexico. For Thursday generally fair weather is indicated.

On the New England coast the winds will be from brisk to high southwesterly. On the middle Atlantic coast they will be fresh to brisk southwesterly while on the south Atlantic coast they will be light and variable.

Neglected colds may be far graveyards. Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup helps men women to a happy, vigorous old age.

This Space is Sold to LOUIS GOLDBERG, Mercantile Tailor and Clothier, 20 Central Street, Bangor, Me.

**Bangor & Aroostock Securities**

Tyler, Fogg & Co., Bangor, Me.

## More Popular Than Ever.

Each week adds its quota to the large number of women who have found comfort and satisfaction in wearing the famous "Jeness Miller" Hygienic shoe.

In all our experience we have never before known a shoe to fit so perfectly and to look so much like a beautiful and womanly foot.

"Jeness Miller Shoes"

are exceptionally good in every particular. They are made in the best possible manner of soft, velvety leather and their shape from the instep down to the heel is the best in the world. They will be changed before you can always secure a suitable and comfortable shoe.

We have the exclusive agency for these elegant shoes in this city.

PRICE \$3.50

## FERNALD &amp; CO.,

55 MAIN ST.

## Cold in the Head.

Is the first stage of catarrh, the most distressing of all the inflammatory diseases. It hurts eyes, ears, nose and throat.

No. 30

Cold in Head cures cold in head in 24 hours often in less time. We refund money in case no cure.

## THE EAST SIDE PHARMACY CO.,

Cor. State and Harlow Sts.

## NOT PREPARED

You are not prepared to die unless you have prepared for your family's protection, and you cannot make it surer than by getting insured in the

The Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Cash and paid Values guaranteed. Dividends annually.

H. N. FAIRBANKS,

General Agent,

47 Main Street, Bangor, Me.



## THE LOCAL NEWS.

The annual election of officers of the Woman's Relief Corps will occur on Thursday, Dec. 7.

Miss Kathryn McCune of Philadelphia will sing in the Epworth League service at Grace M. E. church this evening.

The funeral of Edward W. Maloney took place at St. John's Catholic church Tuesday at 8:30 A. M. Father McSwaney conducted the service. The bearers were John Frey, Patrick Kelley, R. J. Kelley, James Doberty, John Friend, John Mason, Union Hose Co. gave a beautiful floral standing casket.

### THE SPANISH CANNON.

Meeting Held to Determine Upon a Suitable Base—Will Be Placed in Post Office Square.

The committee on the disposition of the old Spanish cannon presented to the city by Congressman Boutelle some weeks held a meeting in the mayor's office in City hall on Tuesday afternoon, and talked over plans as to what shall be done with the gift.

It has been practically decided to place the gun in front of the postoffice, but the spot of the base on which the cannon is to rest is still a question for discussion. A design for the base has been sent from Washington by Representative Boutelle but it is not certain that it will be used.

The committee, consisting of Mayor Chapin, Councilmen Stewart and Grant and Aldermen Dimmond and O'Brien, will go to Mount Hope cemetery this afternoon on the half past two car to look at the design of the monument on which the gun at the soldiers' lot is supported, in view of selecting a similar monument for Mr. Boutelle's gift.

### COURT RESCRIPT.

Clerk of Court Sweet received the following rescript Tuesday.

#### STATE OF MAINE.

The Weeks & Potter Co. Applt vs. Luella E. Elliott.  
Rescript by Savage, J.  
1. A wife may prove a claim against the insolvent estate of her husband.  
2. In this case, under the evidence, the court is of opinion that the claim of Luella E. Elliott, the respondent, was properly admitted to proof in the court of insolvency.  
Appeal dismissed with costs.  
Decree of Court of Insolvency affirmed.

### THE HOTEL REGISTER.

Among the arrivals at the Bangor House Tuesday were F. D. Dearth, Esq., of Dexter, Col. Stanley Plummer of Dexter, R. K. Wilson, Enfield, A. Colburn, Augusta.

Mrs. H. M. Gates of Lincoln, H. G. Gurnsey and wife of Biddeford and W. O. White of Brunswick were registered at the Bangor Exchange Tuesday.  
Mrs. P. Richardson of Bangley and A. H. Clark of Middletown were among the arrivals at the Windsor Tuesday.  
Messrs. A. W. King of Ellsworth, E. L. Whitney of Topsham, G. O. Lord of Belfast, and M. Gallert of Ellsworth stopped at the Penobscot Exchange Tuesday.

### COST HIM TWENTY.

A Fort Kent Man Arrested For Setting Nets in Long Lake.

Our correspondent writes: Dennis Degene, a resident of Fort Kent, was arrested and carried before Justice John Dedeau on Saturday last on charge of setting nets in Long lake. He was found guilty and fined \$20 and costs, which he paid.  
Game Warden Cummings is hot after game-law breakers and it is rumored that more arrests will follow soon.

### LOCAL TEMPERATURE.

The following table gives the weather conditions as shown by the thermometer and barometer at Miller's pharmacy:

Baro.	Therm.
30.0	29.7
30.1	29.7
30.2	29.7

### PALACE CAR COMBINE.

Chicago, Dec. 5. The consolidation of the Pullman Palace Car Co. and the Wagner Palace Car Co. was ratified today at a meeting of the stockholders of the Pullman Co. The stockholders also voted to increase the capital stock of the Pullman Co. from \$54,000,000 to \$74,000,000. The increase is for the purpose of purchasing the property of the Wagner Palace Car Co. It was also voted to change the name of the company from the Pullman Palace Car Co. to the Pullman Company. An increase in the directors from seven to eleven was also voted and the following directors were elected to the board: Wm. K. Vanderbilt, J. Pierpont Morgan, Fred W. Vanderbilt and W. Seward Webb.

Don't waste your time in regretting the time you have wasted.

## SYMPHONY.

Pullen's Orchestra Does Itsself Proud Tuesday Evening.

One of the Finest Concerts Ever Heard in This City.

"On Land and Sea" at Opera House Thursday.

The second of the symphony concerts for the season was given in City Hall on Tuesday evening by the symphony orchestra under the able direction of Mr. Horace M. Pullen. The concert was attended by a fairly good sized audience and was one of the best ever heard here.

Beechoven's symphony No. 1 in C was beautifully rendered, the orchestra being fully equal to the demands of the great composer. The sudden changes from loud to soft in the Adagio, which are so effective, were given in a masterful manner. The beautiful but exceedingly difficult Allegro, was finely played and the whole composition was most enjoyable throughout. This symphony is one of the most difficult of execution that Mr. Pullen has yet attempted and he deserves great praise for the excellent manner in which it was rendered.

The selection from Wagner's opera The Flying Dutchman, was also beautifully given and the pleasing choruses and songs, with the grand but tragic finale, were highly appreciated.

As soloist, Miss Helen Wright of Boston was most charming and her beautiful voice gave intense pleasure to all who were so fortunate as to be in attendance. Her first selection was from Tchaikowsky's Joan of Arc, and it was heartily enjoyed. The orchestra accompaniment to this song is very difficult, but it was excellently done. As an encore Miss Wright sang "Tost's Good-Bye." Her second number, Gounod's Repentance, was also enjoyed and deservedly. In response she sang the delightful little ballad by Carmichael entitled "To a Throstle."

As an encore to the Angelus by Massenet, the orchestra played the lively President's March, by Victor Herbert. The concert was a most delightful one and Bangor is lucky to have talent in its midst that can produce such sweet sounds for the pleasure and education of the people. The following is the complete program:

Nicola—Overture, Merry Wives of Windsor.  
Beechoven—Symphony No. 1 in C.  
I. Adagio Molto.  
II. Allegro Con brio.  
III. Andante cantabile con moto.  
IV. Minuette—Allegro molto e vivace.  
V. Adagio—Allegro molto e vivace.  
Tchaikowsky—Farewell to Hills (from Joan of Arc).  
Wagner—Selection from the Flying Dutchman.  
Massenet—Angelus, from Scenes Pittoresques.  
Gounod—Repentance.  
Victor Herbert—Excerpts from Cyrano de Bergerac.

### HI HENRY'S MINSTRELS.

On Tuesday evening in the Opera House the third and concluding production of Hi Henry's minstrels was witnessed by a fair sized audience.

As in the previous performances the numbers were received with great applause which gave evidence that they were greatly appreciated by the audience. A feature of the evening was a clever speech by Mr. Henry thanking the audience in behalf of himself and the company for their generous patronage and appreciation of their endeavors to entertain them.

#### DEWEY'S RECEPTION.

You are invited to "Dewey's Reception," next Friday evening at the Opera House. There will be a great time for the old and young and it is expected that the house will be crowded to its utmost capacity. Fun and merriment will be the order of the evening. The jolly pair, James B. and Fannie Donovan, together with their merry associates, will make you laugh as you have never laughed before. "Dewey's Reception" is a satire on the volley of banquets, receptions, presents, etc., that have been hurled at the modest conqueror of the Spanish fleet at Manila. The characters in the comedy have been drawn by the pen of a noted author of many successes. Clever specialties have been blended smoothly and effectively, providing a distinctively good entertainment. The wise selection of a competent supporting company, together with energetic rehearsals, etc., insure the presentation to be of "Dewey's Reception" a pleasurable one.

The company includes besides the Donovans, Allen and West, Madeline Harvey, the famous Sisters Howard, who have been with Hoyt's companies for two years, Frances Henry, William Murray and many others. The seat sale will open this morning.

#### ON LAND AND SEA.

In the new comedy drama of life on the bellow and, so to speak, in the barn entitled "On Land and Sea," which will be seen in the Opera House for the first time in this city tomorrow evening, the jolly far that ploughs the deep and the steady toiler who ploughs the soil are brought into association amid various exciting and ludicrous situations, both afloat and ashore. The scope of the plot affords opportunity

for the consistent introduction of a tremendously realistic scene of shipwreck, in which the master brush of that great artist, John H. Young, is splendidly apparent, and of a big sailing steam threshing machine which the most infamous of imaginary sound-effects attempts to feed with a poor little boy in place of straw. The music of the play is by Dave Brabham, a fact that speaks most eloquently for itself. The seat sale indicates a large audience.

### THE MAINE'S DEAD.

Contracts Executed for Exhuming Remains of the Battleship's Men.

Washington, Dec. 5. Assistant Secretary Allen has received a letter from Capt. J. C. Greene, commandant of the naval station at Havana saying that contracts have been executed for exhuming the remains of the dead of the battleship Maine, buried in Colon cemetery, and saying also that they can be removed to the United States and after the 15th inst. The battleship Texas which will be used for the transportation of these remains is now on her way from Brunswick, Ga; to Hampton Roads where she will coal and provision and then start for Havana. These remains are to be brought to Washington and reinterred in the national cemetery at Arlington, with full military honors.

### GEN. OTIS' CASUALTIES.

Washington, Dec. 5. Gen. Otis' latest casualty list is, as follows:

Manila, Dec. 5. Casualties not previously reported, killed in action, Hullo, Panay, Nov. 21, Mort Fletcher, Co. F, 18th infantry.  
Wounded in action, Hullo, Nov. 14, George D. Doble, Co. 19th infantry, abdomen, severe; skirmish road to San Nicholas, Nov. 19, third cavalry, K. Jos. F. Mangold, leg, slight; John J. Falls, elbow, slight; Dennis Wood, back, slight; Rufus A. Jackson, leg, slight; A. R. A. Martin, buttock, slight; action Unmus, Nov. 25, August, Berg, 5th artillery, shoulder, slight; action vicinity Nosario, Nov. 14, 34th infantry, severe; skirmish road to San Nicholas, Nov. 19, third cavalry, K. Jos. F. Mangold, leg, slight; Charles White, abdomen, severe; L. John G. Fritz, arms, severe; B. Ulysses G. Gray, leg, slight; action San Pedro, Magellan, Burton Witt, sergeant H, 17th infantry, thumb, slight; Nov. 5, Claude H. Mansfield, 4th cavalry, foot, slight.

### NO DECISION GIVEN.

Hearing on Matter of Ice Fishing For Pickeral in Kennebec Waters.

Augusta, Me., Dec. 5. The fish and game commissioners held a hearing today on the matter of permitting ice fishing for pickeral in Kennebec county waters this winter. Great protest came on from the Bangor side of ponds and from Cobboscontee, while no one appeared to press the claims of the ones who wish to fish. On the other hand, the petitions relating to the fishing in the waters east of the Kennebec river were all for permission to be allowed to fish. No decision has been given by the commissioners.

### BROWN FOR CAPTAIN.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 5. The fifteen foot ball players who played in the Yale-Harvard and Yale-Princeton games met tonight on the call of Capt. McBride and unanimously elected F. Gordon Brown as captain of the Yale foot ball eleven of 1900. Brown is a member of the present junior class of the academic department. He is the biggest and the heaviest man of the eleven and ranks the highest of the team in point of scholarship. He is 21 years of age. His home is in Flushing, L. I.

### SAVINGS BANK TAX.

Augusta Me., Dec. 5. The semi-annual savings bank tax was committed today to the state treasurer for collection, the several amounts being due on the 25th of December. The tax for the six months ending Oct. 20 was \$204,163.30 while for the previous six months it was but \$193,574.33 showing a gain in deposits in the past six months. The tax on the Loan and Building Associations amount to only \$108.47.

### TAXATION OF INHERITANCE.

Washington, Dec. 5. Argument was begun today in the United States supreme court in the cases involving the constitutionality of the provision in the war revenue act for the taxation of inheritance. Reed is counsel in two of the five cases, and it was expected that he would be heard, but he contented himself with filing a brief in opposition to the law.

### MINES FILLING WITH WATER.

Pretoria, Friday, Dec. 1. The Standard and Diggar News says that Wednesday last Mr. Cecil Rhodes' despatch intercepted near Kimberley said the DeBeers mines were filling with water, and that Mr. Rhodes estimated the damage at \$50,000 per day.

WANTED—CHRISTIAN MAN OR woman to qualify for position of Manager and Correspondent. Salary, \$300. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope to Director, care Will & Courier.

FOR SALE—TENEMENT NO. 25 Fourth street, in good condition, good repair. Inquire of H. H. Andrews, Northport Canal Ground, or E. S. Gorham, Bangor, Me.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American woman, a position as housekeeper in a small family; good references given. Address "M," P. O. Box 1258, Bangor.

### WANTED.

A First Class Horse Shoer. Apply at once.

FRANK PERKINS, Bangor, Me.

## ROBERTS EXCLUDED.

(Continued from First Page.)

tional objection raised against the admission of Mr. Richardson as a member of the committee. He was willing to say that if the charges against the members elect were proven, he should favor his exclusion. The precedents had all since been overruled, after the passions that followed the war had subsided.

Mr. Richardson declared that the minority was in no wise bound by his position. He spoke for himself alone. He was willing to say that if the charges against the members elect were proven, he should favor his exclusion.

"If there is one thing the American people are a unit upon," said he, "it is that the American home shall be preserved in all its loveliness, sweet and pure. Every effort should be made to permit our judgment to be warped by public clamor. To do so would amount to condemnation without trial."

#### THE CANNON CASE.

Mr. Richardson then brought forward several precedents in support of his position. The first was the case of George C. Cannon, who appeared in Utah in 1873. Mr. Cannon was a Republican. Almost identically the same charges now made against Mr. Roberts were made against Mr. Cannon. He read from the speeches of S. S. Cox of New York and other prominent Democrats opposing the denying of a seat to Mr. Cannon on the ground that it would establish a dangerous precedent and produce chaos in the future.

"Those Democrats," said he, "rose above party prejudice and stood by the constitution and the right. (Democratic applause.)"

He also quoted the late President Grover in support of his contention that where the credentials presented were regular in form, there was no power in the House to exclude the holder of them.

Mr. Richardson read the words of Mr. Garfield, which concluded:

"There are no personal objections." "But there are personal objections in the case before the House," interposed Mr. Taylor, amid laughter and applause.

"Not personal objections to the member-elect," said Mr. Richardson. "Personal qualifications only are alleged." "Yes, personal objections," shouted a member on the Republican side, amid another outburst.

Mr. Richardson read from alleged interviews with Mr. Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Mr. Steel of Indiana and Mr. Cannon of Illinois, in which they were alleged to have stated that Mr. Roberts was entitled to take the oath upon the prima facie evidence of his credentials.

#### ROBERTS TAKES THE FLOOR.

Mr. Roberts himself took the floor in his own defense after Mr. Richardson had concluded. He occupied a conspicuous place immediately in front of the clerk's desk. Several legal volumes were piled up in front of him and a bouquet of carnations lay upon his desk. The most intense interest manifested around the speaker. Members crowded about but were compelled to retire to their seats. The galleries were hushed. The occupants leaned over to listen, eager to let no word escape. Mr. Roberts first sent to the clerk's desk and had read his naturalization papers. He then began to speak. His voice was soft and low, but his conclusion was distinct and could be heard to the farthest corner of the hall.

As he got into his argument, however, his voice grew louder, until on several occasions it rang out until the fretted ceiling overhead gave back the echo.

Proceeding, he took up the charge that Utah had broken her compact with the United States by the election of an alleged polygamist representative. If that was true he said, then Utah had simply followed the illustrious example of the present National Administration.

"I affirm," he said, "that there is abundant evidence that objections similar to those in the present case were presented to the President and the Senate against the appointment of certain federal officials in Utah but the objections were waived aside."

"Do you mean to say that polygamists were appointed to federal office in Utah by the present executive?" queried Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.)

"With the knowledge of the President," added Mr. Grosvenor quickly amid some laughter on the Democratic side.

"When men were applicants for federal offices in Utah," reiterated Mr. Roberts, "objections were made, and admitted. I pointed out to the President and Senate, but nevertheless the appointments were made."

"That does not answer by question," observed Mr. Hopkins.

#### A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Mr. Roberts urged that the case ought to go to the judiciary committee where it could be investigated. He warned the Republican side that this was a serious question. If the people of Utah were guilty of violating the compact with the Union, what of the President who had appointed to life positions in Utah, men chargeable with the same offenses?

Mr. Roberts ridiculed the manner in which the petition favoring his exclusion had been procured. In concluding, he said that the members who voted to seat him were voting for polygamy—the question of polygamy was settled.

"I hold it as an honor," said he, "that I will not be quoted in Utah as one who helped to settle that question on the floor of the constitutional convention. I am not defending polygamy."

Mr. Roberts concluded by thanking Mr. Taylor and the House for their indulgence. He was given a round of applause as he took his seat.

#### DINSMORE OPPOSES RESOLUTION.

Mr. Dinsmore (Dem., Ark.) briefly opposed the Taylor resolution. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., Ohio) denounced Mr. Roberts' statement concerning the appointment by the President of poly-

gamists in Utah as a miserable subterfuge.

"I make the statement," said he, "and I defy contradiction, that the President never knowingly appointed a polygamist to office. As well might one charge that the President had plunged his stainless hands in human blood as to charge that he appointed to public office men guilty of the crime alleged against the gentleman from Utah."

"I charged and I reiterate it," said Mr. Roberts; "that men appointed to office in Utah were charged before the President and the Senate with the same misdemeanor with which it is charged I am guilty."

"Were they guilty?" inquired Mr. Dalzell.

"It does not appear whether they were guilty," answered Mr. Roberts.

"They were only charged, as I am charged" (applause on the Democratic side, in which many people in the gallery joined).

Mr. Taylor concluded the debate. "Mr. Roberts," he said "had exhibited a large incapacity to understand his (Taylor's) position, his (Roberts') position or the right of the American people—a righteous expression of the sentiment justly founded, however much misdirected. He did not say Mr. Roberts was guilty. But he indicted him upon his own responsibility. The vote was then taken first on the substitute which was defeated 69-247."

The vote then recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Taylor's resolution the roll being called upon the demand of the Republicans.

The resolution was adopted, 302-30. Those who voted in the negative were as follows: Adams, Allison, Barry, Ball, Brewer, Bullison, Carmack, Cooper, Davey, DeGraffenreid, Dinsmore, Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Kitchen, Lester, Lewis, McClellan, McCollough, Maddox, Norton (S. C.), Rhea, Richardson, Robbins, Slayden, Small, Snodgrass, Turner, Democrat; Newlands (Nev.), silverite; Loud (Cal), Republican.

The speaker then appointed the following members as the special committee under the resolution:

Republicans—Taylor, Ohio, chairman, Landis, Indiana, Morris, Minn.; Foster, W. Va.; Littlefield, Ala. McPherson, Iowa, Democrats—DeArmond, Mo.; Lanham, Texas; and Meyers, Ind.

The death of the late Representative Settle of Kentucky was then announced and at 5:25, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned until 1 hour day.

#### HOUSE FINANCIAL BILL.

Washington, Dec. 5. A caucus of Republican members of the House was held tonight to consider plans for advancing the House financial bill. Speaker Henderson and all of the prominent leaders on the Republican side were present.

Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio asked to be excused from serving as caucus chairman and Mr. Cannon (Ill.) was chosen in his place. Mr. Payne (N. Y.), a member of the caucus which framed the financial bill, explained how the work had been done in order to facilitate the work of Congress and give something tangible early in the session. Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), who presented the bill, explained it section by section. As he proceeded many questions were asked, mainly by Messrs. Hopkins (Ill.), Hepburn (Iowa), Hill (Conn.) and McClary (Minn.), but they were not in a captious spirit and indicated a desire to reach a clear understanding. One of the inquiries was as to the effect of a continued depreciation of silver, to which Mr. Overstreet answered that further depreciation would be impossible under the terms of the bill as silver could be taken to the treasury and exchanged for gold, thus maintaining the parity of the metals. As to the establishment of a gold standard it was stated that while it might not lead to the actual closing of gold doors yet it would preserve a stable standard just as some states keep an official yardstick as a standard.

Mr. Overstreet continued his explanations until 11 o'clock when, in response to a general sentiment, the caucus adjourned until 2 P. M. tomorrow. This was to permit further debate and was not regarded as unfavorable to the bill, as the discussion had been uniformly favorable.

#### THE CABINET MEETING.

Washington, Dec. 5. The cabinet meeting today was largely devoted to a discussion of the financial condition in Porto Rico. A letter was recently received by Secretary Gage from prominent business men in the island calling attention to fluctuations in the price of Spanish peso which is yet the money of the island and which varies from 58 to 62 cents in value. The attention of Congress will likely be called to this matter when the subject of a future government for Porto Rico is under discussion.

#### THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Washington, Dec. 5. Speaker Henderson has not yet definitely determined when the committees of the House will be announced whether before or after the holidays, but the expectation is that it will be just before the adjournment for Christmas. The time required for conferring with new members and learning their capabilities for different lines of work. In the main it is expected that old members will retain their former places, and this is observed there will be the following important vacancies:

Ways and Means, three Republicans; Appropriations, one Republican and one Democrat; Judiciary, four Republicans and one Democrat; Banking and Currency, four Republicans and two Democrats; Commerce, one Republican and one Democrat; Rivers and Harbors, two Republicans; Foreign Affairs, two Republicans and one Democrat; Military Affairs, five Republicans and two Democrats.

The three vacancies on Ways and Means are attracting special attention among those mentioned for the places being Moody and McCall, of Massachusetts; Littlefield, of Maine, who succeeded Dingley, and Wm. Alden Smith of Michigan.

#### COME ONE. COME ALL.

To the Opening of the

#### GRAND CENTRAL

#### BOWLING PARLORS

#### TONIGHT.

The alleys have been cleaned and put in perfect order. No paler will be spared to make every body have a pleasant time. 277 CALLE AND SEE US. KANE & SULLIVAN, Managers.

# ANNUAL TEN DAYS CHRISTMAS RIBBON SALE, Freese's,

3 Stores 78, 80, 84 Main St. 3 Stores

We offer an immense lot of all silk ribbons for our annual sale before Christmas. Your choice Monday and Tuesday 10c, choice Wednesday 9c, Thursday 8c, each day one cent less down to and including one cent down.

This is your opportunity to secure

## CHRISTMAS RIBBONS

at little prices.

Shop forenoons and evenings and avoid the afternoon crowd.

Votes given with every 10c purchase.

Read the standing in another column of this paper.

## We Have a Notable Display of

## FURS

FOR

## Christmas Presents.

All the popular Furs of fashion are here in stock, up in Jackets, Capes, Collarettes, Scarfs, Muffs, Caps, &c., of very latest modeling. It's an elegant collection of furs, and we enjoy showing them. You will find prices reasonable.

## LYFORD & WOODWARD,

FURRIERS,

Bangor, — — — — — Maine.

For the Next Two Weeks We Shall Sell Flour at 50c a bbl. Under the Market Price.

Flour is sure to be higher and now is the time to buy your supply. All mail orders given prompt attention and list mailed upon application. Goods delivered in city free.

Hillsbury's Flour.....	\$4.50
Monarch Flour, Best Milled.....	4 50
Pure Gold Flour, every bbl. warranted.....	4 50
St. Louis Flour.....	4 50

MOLASSES.		Rice.....
New Orleans.....	18c gal	Soda.....
Barbadoes.....	24c gal	New Raisins.....
Porto Rico.....	27c gal	New Prunes.....
Ponce.....	30c gal	Blueberries.....
Fancy Ponce.....	34c gal	Tapioca.....
Best Fancy Ponce.....	37c gal	C. Tartar, S. & P., &c.....
Best Syrup.....	40c gal	Salmon.....
Good Rio Coffee.....	10c lb	Gelatine.....
Fancy Rio.....	14c lb	Corn Starch.....
Best Golden Rio.....	16c lb	13 Bars Soap.....
O. G. Java.....	20c lb	Fancy Cape Cod Cranber.....
Best M. and J.....	25c lb	Onions.....

Sugar, \$5 31 per hundred, or 19 lbs \$1 00

PEOPLE'S TEA AND COFFEE CO., 107 Pickering Square.

## CHEERY OPEN FIRES

can be had easily with cheap seasoned Yellow Birch or Spruce sticks. Hadn't we better get lots of it—all dry, all cut, all ready to burn.

Quick-to-catch Kindlings—here, too.

## COOMBS & SMITH WOOD CO.,

YARD: 222 Elm St. OFFICE: Gilman's, 17 Park St.

## TENDERED A BANQU



## THE LOCAL NEWS.

The remains of Waldo R. Danforth passed through Bangor on Tuesday afternoon on the way to Danforth from Penobscot.

Miss Helena W. Smith will give an exhibition sale of water color paintings on December 8th and 9th at her house at 42 Kenduskeag avenue.

The "Feast of Days" opens Thursday at the City Hall in Brewer under the auspices of the Organ Fund society of the First Congregational church of that city.

The Bangor Firemen's Relief Association will have its annual concert and ball in City Hall, on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 3. This affair is for the benefit of the association fund, which is maintained for the support of sick and disabled men in the public service.

The Maine commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, will hold a meeting at the Bangor House this evening. Acting Esquire Edward A. Butler of Rockland, will read a paper entitled, "Personal Experiences in the Navy, 1862-71." This is the quarterly meeting of the legion and it is expected that the attendance will be large.

Mr. Arthur Hyde, the accomplished Irish musician, has been engaged as organist on Christmas at St. Mark's church of Augusta. After the Christmas holidays he will also have charge of the music department at St. Catherine's hall of the capital city. He will enter upon his duties at the church, Sunday, Dec. 10.

The services of the Forty Hours' Adoration opened in St. Mary's church on Tuesday forenoon with solemn high mass; Very Rev. M. C. O'Brien, V. G., as celebrant; Rev. P. H. Reardon of Benedicta, deacon; Rev. Matthew Riley of Wino, sub-deacon; Rev. Thomas J. Neilligan, of Whitefield, master of ceremonies, Rev. Frs. Riordan and Leflamme of St. Mary's were in the sanctuary.

One of the most efficient night patrolmen on the police force is the pard-room cat. After the night-men go out with their lanterns this black and white tabby marches forth to see that all is well with the Queen City. The cat gravely follows the officers down the streets and up back alleys in a most knowing way, which shows that this phenomenal feline has a just appreciation of the duties which are to be performed during the still hours when Bangor sleeps. Who knows that this cat will not one day make a slightly trip of inspection ferret out some mystery which has lain unexplained for years.

### PENOBSCOT CENTRAL.

Mr. Beal Had Made a Thorough Test of the Motor System—Electric Next Spring.

It is now hoped that the Penobscot Central road can be equipped with electricity in the spring, says the Lewiston Journal. There seems to be no doubt that the motor cars, that have been used up to this time will not answer the requirements.

By some time ex-Mayor Beal who is the controlling spirit of the road, has been running his own car—there being no one in operation on the line. Mr. Beal desired to make a thorough practical test of the motor and he therefore has been handling the thing himself. It has astonished some of the people up along the line to see the ex-mayor and legislator shutting the door on and off and twisting the brake. But the distinguished Bangor citizen has been bound to see what possibilities there are in that motor. It seems to be agreed that the line needs to be equipped with electricity furnished by the trolley system if it is to be a practical success.

It is already known Mayor Beal's affairs have been tied up by his assignment last spring. This course was necessary to protect his interests until some arrangement could be made about selling the bonds. It is now believed by those interested in the road that if the line could be fitted out with the trolley an arrangement in regard to the bonds could be made. Mayor Beal is working hard to that end and also hopes that the line may be extended beyond its present terminal at Charleston to Exeter and perhaps to Dover and Foxcroft.

### CHASED BY A WOLF.

Strange Experience of Geo. Furbush, of Northport, One Day Recently.

George Hamsworth of Northport reports being chased by a wolf recently, says the Lewiston Journal. Last Thursday he was at work for Mr. C. O. Dickey in a large tract of woodland known as Dickey's Bluff, and quite a distance from any houses. He was chopping wood and all alone, having driven there, and after trying his horse had spent the forenoon in chopping. Just as it was growing dark—dark

comes early in the woods at this season—he was startled by a growl emitted from a cover of brush not far distant. Mr. Furbush, thinking it a dog or some small animal, threw a piece of wood into the brush, when an animal about the size of a New Foundland dog and very shaggy crawled out of the brush and came toward him. Mr. Furbush attempted to drive his would-be assailant away, but without avail, and finding that his adversary was drawing nearer, he decided that "discretion was the better part of valor," and ran. He was as rapidly pursued, and finding the situation rather disagreeable, made for a large birch tree and was soon high among the branches. The animal, whatever he may have been, remained for some time under the tree scratching and growling.

Every effort upon the part of Mr. Furbush to drive him away was without success, and he was forced to wait the choice of the animal. After an hour or so, which seemed days to Mr. Furbush, the animal started up and with an occasional growl started swiftly away. As soon as Mr. Furbush could gather himself together he crawled down from the tree and made for home, where he arrived in due time without further trials. None here doubt Mr. Furbush's story, and it is a question which all are pondering over as to what the animal was. Mr. Furbush, who ought to know what it looked like, says it was a wolf, but lone wolves do not chase people, even though very very hungry. The head is said to have resembled a cat, but had it been a lynx it is thought Mr. Furbush would have been pursued into the tree. Mr. Furbush does not enter that section of the wood alone now, and mothers therabouts are very particular that the children and some elders are not out after dark.

### CURFEW IN MACHIAS?

The Question Discussed by Mrs. S. H. Bates, President of the Bangor W. C. T. U.

Mrs. S. H. Bates, in the Machias Union, says:

The question of a curfew ordinance was first discussed by the Union two or three years ago, and again last winter they tried to gain the co-operation of the women's clubs of the city in an effort to obtain this law. The matter did not make great progress at first, but was soon taken up by the pastors of the city with the result that the law was passed by the city council (only one member objecting to it) and approved by the mayor. It went into effect February 14th, 1899.

This ordinance requires children under the age of 16 to be off the streets after 8 o'clock in the evening from October to May, and after 9 o'clock during the remainder of the year. Thus far the law has proved very satisfactory to the police authorities.

When interviewed, one of the officers said: "This law is working well with us and we are very much pleased with it." When asked if there is any more trouble in enforcing the law in summer than in winter, he said: "There would naturally be a little difference, but we have had no trouble; we have made only two arrests since the ordinance went into effect."

"Has the law accomplished all you expected?" "Yes, more than we expected. There is a class of parents in the city who have no control over their children, and formerly we had no authority over them, either, and it was the custom of large numbers of children from the age of eight to 16 years to stay around the entrances to the dance-halls and play houses until 12 o'clock at night; but now we have up more of that. We have authority to send children home if we find them in unsuitable places at a late hour. We would not have the curfew law stricken off the book now any way. It is very satisfactory to us on the police force, and to the people in general as far as we can ascertain."

"Thus the curfew is a safeguard to the children of Bangor."

### WHIG ADVERTISERS.

A Word to the Wise in a Ketchikan—Enterprising Dealers' Offering.

A clearing up sale of millinery goods will go on through December at O. F. Patten & Co.'s.

The Coombs & Smith Wood Co. have just what you want to make a cheerful fire with.

The table sometimes requires colored candles. P. H. Yose & Co. have them.

Lyford & Woodward have a notable display of furs for Christmas presents.

Great mark-down sale in provisions at the People's Tea and Coffee Co.

Tea White's contest for the most popular teacher.

Now is the time to get boots and shoes cheap at Jones' shoe store. His prices are way down.

### A FREQUENT OCCURRENCE.

A Portland clergyman tells this story of himself. Recently he called upon one of the families in his parish. He ascended the steps and knocked at the door. Receiving no response he was about to depart when he heard a woman's voice, "Mrs. Smith, the minister's at your door." What was the pastor's surprise and amusement when he caught Mrs. Smith's response waiting gently around the corner of the house: "She don't you s'pose I know it!" The next Sunday, after service, Mrs. Smith met her pastor and expressed her sorrow that she was away when he had called. Of course the clergyman didn't talk but there must have been a faint little twinkle in his eye as she expressed her polite regrets.

### IS THERE A VICIOUS DOG?

(Kennebec Journal.) There is no restaurant in the new Brunswick station, but you can get a bite by running across the street.

A man usually finds it a hard job to get a soft one.

### GAME SHIPMENTS.

But Little Has Passed Through Bangor For Several Days.

But little game has come into or been carried through Bangor for several days. This is not, however, because game is scarce, but because the hunters are not plentiful. Guides and Bangor men who have lately come out of the woods report the deer as thick as flies in the summer and that moose are also to be found in good numbers. The hunting in the northern part of the state ought to be excellent now that the snow covers the ground, and doubtless within a few days we shall see the results of the prowess of the sportsmen in that section. The game season is not all done by any means, and though the cold weather deters many who are not used to the rigors of a Maine winter, this is the best time of the whole year to hunt.

### TUESDAY'S RECORD.

Among the sportsmen who came out with game on Tuesday were the following: 2 deer, G. M. Sande, Foxcroft. 2 deer, Dr. Max Wiskott, New York. 1 moose, Dr. Max Wiskott, New York. 1 deer, Willard Chase, Waterville. 1 deer, A. R. Peiley, Brooks. 2 deer, S. L. Crosby, Bangor. 1 deer, Edward Hill, Yonkers, N. Y.

### REV. BARBOUR DEAD.

Was Professor in Bangor Theological Seminary For Nine Years.

An Associated Press despatch Tuesday night says:

Rev. Wm. M. Barbour, D. D., at one time widely known, died at his home in Malden today, aged 72 years. He was a native of Scotland, was graduated at Oberlin college in 1850, was ordained at Andover in 1851, which year he was settled in Danvers, Mass. The same year he was appointed professor in the Bangor Theological seminary, where he remained for nine years. In 1857 he went to Yale college, to a professorship which he held for ten years, resigning to become principal of the Congregational college of British North America in Montreal. In 1897 he retired and removed to Malden.

### THE SIX DAY RACE.

New York, Dec. 5. The six day plodders at Madison Square Garden are riding far ahead of the record. There has been some change in the relative positions of the riders and several have left the track within the past 24 hours. This afternoon there was an accident in which Jay Eaton then a lap ahead of all the others, was crowded to the edge of the track and was pitched from his wheel. Eaton tried to remount but found that his tire was flat and before he got another wheel he was four laps in the rear. The matter was taken to the referee by Eaton who after some hours consideration ruled that the hours consideration rule should take its place with the leaders. This put the team back one lap, the one by which it was leading at the time the spill occurred, and the decision was received with general protest.

The four leading teams were 76 miles ahead of the record at the close of the 42d hour. Claim made the former record in 1898 with 767 miles and 560 yards to his credit.

Through a misunderstanding the Eaton-Walshour team lost five laps about 7:30 o'clock. They were both off the track at the same time, not knowing of each other's temporary retirement. Then an hour later Eaton announced his retirement and the referee, however, announced that he would keep on after some of the money.

Harley Davidson, the Canadian, withdrew from the contest at 8 o'clock, having 329 miles and 5 laps to his credit. The riders were 79 miles ahead of the record at the end of the 43d hour. Scores at 44th hour: Mayne-McNabb, 963.3; Ginn-Pierce, 963.2; Fischer-Chevalier, 962.7; Stevens-Turville, 962.6; Babcock-Stinson, 963.4; Schmeider-Foster, 960.2; Thomas-Dickerson, 911.1; The Pastaire, 816.4; Walhour, individual, 613.3; Aronson, individual, 474.6.

### LONDON PAPERS COMMENT.

London, Dec. 6. All the morning papers have editorialized upon President McKinley's message to Congress. The Daily Telegraph says:

"What differentiates the present from preceding messages is its all but formal admission that the United States have been driven into the door which is the real reason for a partial abandonment of Monroeism. So far as Great Britain is concerned there is no apprehension, but rather unqualified satisfaction at the new departure. Germany and the United States are concerned in maintaining the 'open door,' and that is all which is implied in the use of the word 'alliance,' about which so much unnecessary fuss has been made."

### RESUMED FULL TIME.

Waterville, Me., Dec. 5. Owing to the two recent rains the Lockwood Company of this city has resumed full time for manufacture, making an increase of some \$750 daily in payroll to employees. The Kennecott river has risen seven inches since that water to run over the dam. The six day race orders are given to close 32 of the 20 gates at the Moosehead lake dam.

### A FRENCHMAN AT DEER CREEK HAY.

Cape Town, Dec. 5. John, French third class steamer Niala, has arrived at Deception Bay.

## LATEST!

### BLOWN UP.

The York Power and Heating House of Biddisford Destroyed.

(Special despatch to Whig and Courier.) Biddisford, Me., Dec. 6. The power house belonging to the York Heating and Lighting Co. was blown up at 12:30 this morning and is a complete wreck. No one was around at the time and there was no loss of life.

The loss on the building was \$2500, and on machinery from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

The cause of the disaster is unknown.

### MURPHY FLOPS OVER.

Cities Which Elected Mayors on Tuesday.

Boston, Dec. 5. A political bomb shell was dropped in the Democratic ranks tonight by the announcement of the bolt of Hon. John R. Murphy, who was defeated in the majority caucus by Gen. P. A. Collins, after a bitter contest. Mr. Murphy has come out frankly for the Republican candidate, Hon. Thos. N. Hart and as he led Collins in the total vote at the Democratic caucuses his defection is a most serious one for the party. In his statement, Mr. Murphy says:

"I do not intend to vote for Mr. Collins. I do intend to vote for Mr. Hart. I believe it is high time for some Democrat to assert himself for honesty and decency against the gang now in control in city hall and who will be in control if Mr. Collins is elected. It is my intention to vote for an honest man in preference to the candidate nominated in the Democratic convention. I speak only for myself. I have no conference with my friends and I assume to represent no vote except my own. I shall take no active part in the campaign."

This announcement of Mr. Murphy has created great surprise among politicians of both parties. The Republicans were very jubilant over the unexpected situation, but were not disposed to talk upon the subject. The Democrats appeared so much surprised that they declined, as a rule, to discuss the probable effect of Mr. Murphy's position, until they had time to talk it over.

### ANDERSON RE-ELECTED.

Fitchburg, Mass., Dec. 6. Mayor Samuel Anderson, citizen temperance candidate, was re-elected tonight, receiving 2,062, while C. A. Babbitt, independent citizen, received 1,558, and H. C. Bartlett, social labor, 315. The license question is changed from last year, the vote resulting 2,156 in favor and 2,023 against.

The bitterest of Mr. Murphy's feelings is plainly shown in another statement made tonight. It arranged in the severest language the managers of the Collins campaign; the so-called 'board of strategy,' accused them of using repeaters in the caucuses and of going to ends never before reached in the game of politics in this city. The statement says:

"Acting under their orders, inspectors and laboring men were discharged because they supported me. 'Hundreds of men who were carried on the city pay rolls on full time and were not returned to the caucuses were electorally in the interest of Mr. Collins instead of working for the city.'"

"The contractors were told that they would lose their work if they were Murphy men, and in many instances were given contracts without competition, and in return for the endorsement of Mr. Collins' candidacy. It was a matter of barter and sale, and the treasury of Boston paid the bills."

### QUINCY.

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 5. John O. Hall the Republican candidate for mayor, was elected today in one of the most exciting municipal elections ever held in this city. His plurality over the Democratic nominee was 259, the total vote being 6,749. The vote in Quincy. The vote Democratic vote was overestimated, C. B. Bates, the candidate for mayor, receiving only 298 votes. The city council will be Republican, there being 6 councilmen at large and 12 councilmen, while the Democrats will have six councilmen, a gain of three over last year. The vote of the city is a record for Quincy. The act to make a day for city employees resulted 2572 in favor and 706 in opposition. The license vote was yes, 1388; no, 2213. Last year, yes, 1191; no, 2124.

### NORTHAMPTON.

Northampton, Mass., Dec. 5. Vote for license, yes, 1414; no, 997. In 1898, yes, 1218; no, 1128.

### PITTSFIELD.

Pittsfield, Mass., Dec. 5. Vote on license, yes, 2046; no, 1690. In 1898, yes, 2297; no, 1613.

### NEW BEDFORD.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 5. The annual municipal election which occurred today was the greatest triumph in the history of Charles S. Ashley's present career. He was re-elected mayor by a plurality of 2805. The six day race elected are the same men who now hold these positions, all independent citizens' party candidates, and not at 24 councilmen, 21 independent citizens' party candidates were chosen. The vote on license, yes, 4101; no, 2846. Last year, yes, 4048; no, 2623.

### BROOKTON.

Brookton, Mass., Dec. 5. C. H. Coulter the social Democratic candidate for mayor, was elected today by a handsome majority, while last year he polled less than 700 votes for the same office. He had two majority tickets in the fight against him, A. R. Kendrick, Rep., and ex-Mayor Henry D. Garfield, Dem. The city had the heaviest fight for mayor in its history and the vote was very close.

## FROM THE FRONT.

Late Accounts of Modder River Battle Say Boer Fire Was Hottest On Record.

London, Dec. 6 (4:30 A. M.). The censorship continues to be of the strictest character. Virtually no news is allowed to pass except diaries of events within the beleaguered garrisons and positions. According to the latest accounts of the battle of Modder river the Boer fire was the hottest on record and will revolutionize existing theories. It was effective up to 1800 yards but the casualties among the British troops were trifling. It was found impossible to bring the British ammunition reserves to the firing line. Many Boers wearing Red Cross badges were actually employed in serving out ammunition. In connection with the many accusations against the Boer indifference to the laws of war, a letter published in Cape Town asserts that before the Transvaal ultimatum was sent, the Boer leaders discussed the policy of using the white flag when driven in a corner in order to receive the British commanders and this policy was generally approved.

It is reported that the mobilization of a seventh division will be ordered at Aldershot as a preparation for emergencies.

The Morning Post complains that there are plenty of cavalrymen available at home, but that parsimony prevents their being sent to South Africa where they are urgently needed.

### ALL WELLS.

London, Dec. 6. The Daily Mail has a despatch from Mafeking dated Nov. 23, which says: "All well."

### CANADIAN TROOPS OFF.

London, Dec. 5. A delayed despatch from Cape Town received today described the departure of the Canadian contingent of troops from the front. The streets were decorated and dense enthusiastic crowds lined the principal thoroughfares. Gen. Milner led the Canadians farewell at the railroad station. All the officers, individually, were presented to the Governor who was heartily cheered by the Canadian soldiers. They also sang the national anthem.

A party of 39 Canadians remained at Cape Town as the men had not passed the medical inspection.

The Canadians will act in concert with the Black Watch and Seaforth Highlanders.

### OCCUPY STRONG POSITION.

London, Dec. 6. A Modder River special dated Thursday, Nov. 30, says:

"The Boers occupy a strong ridge about six miles north of this point. Today the Lancets came into contact with them."

### COL. YULE RETURNING.

London, Dec. 6. The Daily Mail announces that Col. W. A. Yule, who succeeded Gen. Sir Wm. Symons in command of the British troops in Natal after that officer was wounded in the battle of Talamela, and who was promoted from the rank of substantive lieutenant colonel in the army to that of major general on the staff to command the eighth brigade of the South African field force with the substantive rank of colonel in the army, is on his way to England, being in broken health.

### AMERICANS ATTACKED.

Manila, Dec. 6, 11 A. M. Last night a force of insurgents estimated at 800 attacked the American garrison of 200 at Vigan, province of South Ilocos. The actual loss was eight killed and many wounded.

After very hard fighting the Filipinos were driven off and through the mountains, leaving 35 dead. Col. Bisbee is now reinforcing the garrison.

Fears are entertained regarding various small bodies of Gen. Young's troops in the province of Abra.

### ORDERED HOME.

Orders Issued to Give Effect to Recent American Decision of Secretary Root to Reduce Forces in Cuba.

Washington, Dec. 5. Formal orders were issued from the war department today to give effect to the recently announced decision of Secretary Root to reduce the force of United States troops in Cuba. The headquarters and eight companies of the 15th Infantry, now in Santiago and Puerto Principe province, Cuba, are ordered home. Of these the headquarters and four companies go to Plattsburg barracks and the remaining battalion to Governor's Island, N. Y. The latter will relieve the battery of the 5th artillery at present stationed at Governor's Island, making it available for service at some other point on the coast.

One squadron of the eighth cavalry also stationed at Puerto Principe, is ordered to Fort Riley, Kansas. This will leave eight troops of the eighth cavalry in Puerto Principe and one company of the tenth cavalry, the latter being ordered to Texas, from which state they were originally drawn. They will relieve three troops of the ninth cavalry now in Texas, who in turn will be sent back to the department of Columbia to such points as may be designated by the commanding general at that department. One company of the seventh infantry now in Plattsburg barracks is ordered to Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Mich. This is the headquarters of that regiment and it is the intention to gradually concentrate here the various detachments of the United States.

### A NEW CORPORATION.

Boston, Dec. 5. The stockholders of the Lowell, Lowell and the Bigelow Carpet Co. met today and each voted for incorporation. This means a new corporation for about the necessary legal formalities are consummated.

OUR MOTTO—One low price to all, come and see our cash present gives with every one dollar cash purchase

**Clearing Up.**  
Through December we shall make  
**Very Low Prices on MILLINERY GOODS**  
Come in and see what pretty Hats you can get for a small sum of money.

**O. F. PATTEN & CO.,** 34 & 36 Main St., Bangor, Me.  
Wholesale and Retail Milliners.  
Successors to MISS S. J. COOMBS.

**BANGOR OPERA HOUSE,**  
FRANK A. OWEN, Manager.

**THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 7.**  
Latest, Largest Play Production.  
**ON LAND AND SEA**  
A Dramatic Romance of the Deep and the Shores.  
The Wreck of the Clipper Ship Columbia.  
A Steam Threshing Machine introduced in actual operation.  
PRICES 25, 35, 50 and 75.  
Seat Sale opens Tuesday.

**BANGOR OPERA HOUSE,**  
FRANK A. OWEN, Manager.

**Friday Evening Dec. 8**  
The Laughing Comedy Stars  
**THE DONOVANS**  
In the Tallest of Irish Comedies  
**Dewey's Reception.**  
20-High Class Artists—20.  
NOTE PRICES 125, 35 & 50.  
Seat Sale opens Wednesday.

**TEA WHITE'S Voting Contest,**  
For the Most Popular Teacher.

Nellie Blaisdell	6099
May Hutchinson	5671
Mabel Freese	4934
Sister Beatrice	3869
Miss Hickey	2244
Annie Collins	2133
Sister Silvia	1717
Gertrude Welch	1524
Lizzie Norton	1237
Hattie L. Mosher	1217
Nellie B. French	1132
Sue Sweet	1134
Nora Collins	1038
Alice Bucknam	962
Alice Collins	890
Cora Morrison	812
Maud Rogers	772
Mabel Dealing	737
Lottie Smith	705
M. O. Straw	668
Annie Neville	638
Georgia Hutchinson	629
Mabel Levenseller	581
Miss Shaw	521
Rose Berry	474
Sarah Ryder	477
Alma L. Davis	449
Marguerite Webster	421
Miss Ginn	410
Fannie Mosher	410
Agnes Mullaney	410
Lizzie Nickerson	410
Carrie Withee	401

**The Whig and Courier**  
**PORTFOLIO DEPARTMENT.**  
(Send this coupon with 10c silver, for Portfolio No. 4.)  
Please send me Portfolio No. 4 of the Beautiful Paris Series.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

**Miss Helena W. Smith**  
announces an exhibition and sale of  
**Water Colors,**  
Friday and Saturday, Dec. 8 and 9,  
and mornings thereafter up to Dec. 25,  
At 42 Kenduskeag Avenue.

**DIED.**  
In Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 3, Abbie, daughter of the late Nathaniel H. and Mary A. Peakes, formerly of Sullivaw, Me.

**WATCHING THE GERMAN.**  
Las Palmas, Canary Islands, Dec. 5. The British second-class cruiser Arethusa has been closely watching the German steamer Ella Woermann, which sailed from Hamburg Nov. 18 for the west coast of Africa. On the demand of the British government the Spanish authorities searched the vessel on her arrival here but found no guns or cartridges on board of her. The steamer then proceeded.

**WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.**  
A woman with a transfer ticket, approaching a street car to get on, when she is struck by a piece of the trolley pole, which breaks while the motor-man is trying to shift it to the other end of the car, is held, in Keator vs. Scranton Traction Company (Pa., 44 L. R. A. 518), to be a passenger, within the rule fixing the degree of care due toward passengers.

A judgment of another state in a garnishment suit in which the principal defendant, who is a nonresident, was not served and did not appear, but which purports to establish a liability on a contract which is absolutely void under the statutes of the state where it was made, is held, in Stewart vs. Northern Assurance Company (W. Va., 44 L. R. A. 391), ineffectual to protect the garnishee in the state where the principal debtor resides, unless defense was made by the garnishee or his absent creditor notified of the proceedings, if practicable.

**FRANK C. WESTON,**  
Photographer, Bangor.

**RAINBOW FESTIVAL AND BAZAR**  
PINE STREET M. E. CHURCH.  
Thursday and Friday, Dec. 7 and 8.  
Afternoons and Evenings.  
Entertainment each evening at 8 P. M. Sale of goods useful and fancy articles, Christmas gifts.  
Supper each evening 6 to 8.  
Admission 10 Cents. Supper 15 Cents.

**FEAST of DAYS**  
Under the auspices of  
**Organ Fund Society.**  
First Congregational church, at City Hall, Brewer, on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 7 and 8. Besides the "Days" a doll booth, a candy booth and "Queen of Hearts" will prove attractive. Luncheon will be served at any time. Fair opens Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Single admission, 25c; reserved seats, 10c; season tickets, 50c.

**Bangor Council, No. 5, R. & S. M.**  
STATED ASSEMBLY, Bangor Council, R. & S. M., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1899. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved. For Order, Recorder.



## Whig and Courier

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1899.

## President's Message.

The Whig places before its readers this morning, in a clear and convenient form, the full text of the very able and comprehensive message sent to the Fifty-sixth Congress, Tuesday, by President McKinley. It is a voluminous document. Indeed it could not be otherwise in view of the diversity and importance of the topics that necessarily come within the scope of a state paper of this character. But President McKinley manifests the same felicity of expression in writing that has won for him the well-deserved reputation of being among the best of the many eloquent public speakers in the country, and as a result presents the different subjects in a clear, interesting and forcible light.

After paying a graceful and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the late Vice President, he turns to the questions confronting Congress, which he congratulates on assembling at a time when the country is enjoying the full measure of prosperity, a period of universal good will at home and peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign trade is in the most satisfactory condition, the combined exports and imports for the year being the largest in our history. The financial affairs of the government are in an equally gratifying condition. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the current year will show a surplus of \$40,000,000. In discussing the treasury situation the President repeats his former suggestions concerning the national banking law and takes unequivocal ground in support of legislation that will most certainly protect and insure the continuance of the gold standard and public confidence. In this connection he also reviews his suggestion that once greenbacks are redeemed in gold they shall not be paid out again except for gold.

The importance of the American merchant marine is fully recognized by the President, who discusses its needs with a clearness that will commend itself to the intelligence of the nation, giving it place in his message next following the financial portion. Other great nations, he says, have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping, and even the seeming sacrifices which at the beginning may be involved, will be more than offset later by the gains. The President declares that he is satisfied that the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, as it will broaden our commerce and markets and uphold our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture.

The combination of capital into trusts with a purpose of suppressing ordinary competition so as to enhance unduly the prices of certain commodities to the people, the President says, are obnoxious to the law, subversive of the public welfare and call for remedial legislation. He declares that whatever power Congress has over this most important subject should be ascertained and asserted without delay.

A considerable portion of the message is devoted to a general review of our foreign relations and the message in this respect will convey to Congress and the people much important and interesting information.

The army and navy receive handsome recognition at the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, who recommends a liberal appropriation for the maintenance and improvement of the navy, and urges Congress to enact an early day such legislation as may be necessary to enable the department to procure armor of the best quality to be obtained in this country for ships now building. The domestic mail service, the President says, might have been on a self-sustaining basis had all matter been properly classified and commends this subject to the attention of Congress. The request of the Grand Army of the Republic for a modification of the law relating to pensions for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more in the war of the rebellion is approved as a simple act of justice. The work of the Department of Agriculture is shown to be of great value to the

country both in an educational and practical manner.

That portion of the message, however, which will be read with greatest interest is devoted to a presentation of the Philippine question. This the President discusses with his accustomed frankness. He sets forth in clear terms the efforts made by the Administration to allay the fears of the natives and to establish a form of government that should prove of the greatest advantage to the interests of those islands. The President fully believes that the transfer of sovereignty was in accordance with the wishes of the great mass of Filipino people, but that the ambition of a few leaders first created a situation full of embarrassment and finally led to an open attack upon our forces. The claim of the rebel leader, the President says, that he was promised independence by an officer of the United States as a return for his assistance has no foundation in fact, and is denied by the very witnesses brought to prove it. The moment our forces had captured Manila the insurgents began to assume an attitude of hostility, and the forbearance and kindness of our officers was mistaken for cowardice. Having refused to recognize the authority of the United States and inaugurated war upon our forces nothing now remains for the President but to put down the rebellion.

This done the solution of the future form of government for the islands will devolve upon Congress. The President's review of the incidents in connection with the Philippine insurrection, his statement of what has been done in Cuba and Porto Rico for the improvement of the condition of the people and the encouragement held out for a speedy end to existing hostilities constitute a chapter in the history of the country that will command the most thoughtful attention of the people, who have so recently given expression of their faith in the policy of the Administration.

We have thus hurriedly touched upon some of the more important points in the message, but the document as a whole will bear the most careful reading as it will take high rank among the able state papers that have emanated from the White House since the formation of the government.

## The Roberts Case.

The resolution of Congressman Taylor of Ohio for the appointment of a special committee to pass upon the right of Brigham H. Roberts of Utah to a seat in the House, with the power to send for persons and papers and examine witnesses on oath, was adopted Tuesday by a vote of 302 to 30. The resolution also provides that until the committee has made its report and the House has decided the question, Mr. Roberts shall not be sworn in or be allowed to occupy a seat in the House.

## MANY BEQUESTS.

Will of the Late John H. Eveleth Presented to Probate Court in Dover.

(Special to Whig and Courier.) Foxcroft, Dec. 5. The December term of the Probate Court for Piscataquis county was held in Dover today and among other matters the most notable was the presentation of the last will and testament of John H. Eveleth, late of Greenville, to be proved. The will was presented by Hon. W. E. Parsons, who has been his attorney for a number of years past and who drew it for him. The extent of the property devised cannot be ascertained until the appraisers have filed their inventory. In his will he makes the following bequests to religious, benevolent, and charitable societies: "To the Congregational Society of Greenville, Me., the sum of two thousand dollars to be paid to said society by my executors, one-half in six months, the other in one year from my decease; and two thousand dollars to be kept invested by loan on real estate of twice its value, the annual income of which shall be used for the support of preaching for said society."

"To the Congregational Society of Monson, Me., the sum of two thousand dollars on the same conditions as the bequest to the Congregational Society of Greenville."

"To the Good Will Home Association, of Fairfield, Me., the Dennen lot, so-called, owned by him situated in said Fairfield, together with all notes or other evidence of debt which he held at the time of his decease against certain parties in Fairfield."

"To the Home Missionary Society of Maine, one thousand dollars."

"To the Foreign Missionary Society of Boston, Mass., the sum of two thousand dollars."

"To the town of Greenville in trust for the Greenville Cemetery Association, the sum of one thousand dollars."

Besides the above bequests there were a number of debts against different parties amounting to thousands of dollars forgiven, and other bequests made to relatives. His widow was well provided for, and Harry Pope Eveleth, a young man of about 19 years who has lived in the family since a small boy was handsomely remembered, as also was his playmate, Malcolm Folsom, son of Lindley H. Folsom, of Greenville, Mr. Eveleth's partner in business.

## CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Juan Fernandez Visited by Capt. Slocum in His Ship Spray.

A visit to the island where Alexander Selkirk passed five solitary years—an island which several times of late years has been reported as sunk—while on his "single-handed" voyage around the world in his sloop the Spray, Capt. Joshua Slocum describes as follows:

The Spray being secured, the islanders returned to the coffee and doughnuts, and I was more than flattered when they did not slight my buns, as the professor had done in the Straits of Magellan. Between buns and doughnuts there was little difference except in name. Both had been fluffed in a bowl, there was a strong point in both, for there was nothing on the island but a goat, and a goat is but a lean beast, to make the best of it. I had a view to business I looked my steelyards to the boat at once, ready to weigh out tallow, there being no customs officer to say, "Why do you do so?" and before the sun went down the islanders had learned the art of making buns and doughnuts. I did not charge a high price for what I sold, but the ancient and curious folks I got in payment, some of them from the wreck of a galleon sunk in the bay, no one knows when, I sold afterwards to antiquarians for more than face value. In this way I had a reasonable profit. I brought away money of all denominations from the island, and nearly all there was, so far as I could find out.

Juan Fernandez, as a place of call, is a lovely spot. The hills are well wooded, the valleys fertile, and pouring down through many ravines are streams of pure water. There are no serpents on the island, and no wild beasts other than pigs and goats, of which I saw a number, with possibly a dog or two. The people lived without the use of rum or beer of any sort. There was not a police officer or lawyer among them. The domestic economy of the island was simplicity itself. The fashions of Paris did not affect the inhabitants; each dressed according to his own taste. Although there was no doctor the people were all healthy, and the children were all beautiful. There were about forty-five souls on the island, all told. The adults were mostly from the mainland of South America. One lady there, from Chile, who made a flying job for the Spray, having been paid in tallow, would be called a belle at Newport. Blessed island of Juan Fernandez! Why Alexander Selkirk ever left you was more than I could make out.

A large ship which had arrived some time before, on fire, had been stranded at the head of the bay, and as the sea smashed her to pieces on the rocks after the fire was drowned the islanders picked up the timbers and utilized them in the construction of houses, which naturally presented a ship-like appearance. The house of the king of Juan Fernandez, Manuel Carroza by name, besides resembling the arched, polished brass knocker on its only door, which was painted green, in front of this gorgeous entrance was a flagstaff, all attuned, and near it a smart white boat painted red and blue the delight of the king's old age.

I, of course, made a pilgrimage to the old lookout place at the top of the mountain, where Selkirk spent many days peering into the distance for the ship which came to the last. The cave in which Selkirk dwelt while on the island is at the head of the bay, now called Robinson Crusoe Bay. It is around a bold headland west of the present anchorage and landing. Ships have anchored there, but it affords a very indifferent berth. Juan Fernandez was once a convict station. A number of caves in which the prisoners were kept empty, wholesome dens, are no longer in use, and more prisoners are sent to the island, —Century.

## BELFAST NEWS.

No Quorum at City Government Meeting—The "India Rubber" at Work.

(Special to Whig and Courier.) Belfast, Me., Dec. 5. There was no quorum in the common council chamber at the city government meeting last night, and no business requiring concurrence was transacted.

The board of aldermen drew five jurors to serve on the traverse jury at the January term of court. They are Ralph H. Howes, George G. Pierce, George R. Poor, True S. Heagan and Albert Knight.

The board of aldermen are the licensing board, and granted a license to Bray & Maxfield for shows, etc., to be given at the opera house for the balance of the year. Heretofore permits have been granted for each exhibition separately and has been usually paid with tickets at the door. The board is now done away with and is much more satisfactory to all interested except the recipients of the free tickets.

Frank I. Wilson, formerly editor of the Age, is in town for a short time. He is now located at Brookline, Mass. There have been rumors of late of ladies and others being rude to him, followed and spied upon by an unknown man, who is commonly spoken of as the "India rubber man" because of his usually appearing in a long rubber coat. Last night one of the policemen dressed in plain clothes patrolled Cedar and Court streets, where the mysterious personage was said to be most frequently seen. He was himself mistaken for the miscreant he sought by some amateur detectives, and escaped from their hands only by threatening them with his club. This morning there is a new series of exciting stories about the "India rubber man," but those who know the circumstances have ceased to give much credence to any of the tales, and believe that the existence of any such personage is a myth.

H. L. Woodcock, the artist, went to Bangor today, where he gives an exhibition of his paintings.

## CARMEL NEWS.

The store of Frank Otis, general trader, one mile from the village on the road leading to what is termed No. 5, was burned with all its contents at 8 o'clock this morning. It is a heavy loss to Mr. Otis for he is a hard working man, one who is well and favorably known in the best of friends who will be sorry to hear of his loss. State Treasurer P. M. Simpson, who

and son, went to Augusta Tuesday morning to remain some days.

Rev. E. H. Boynton, presiding elder of Bangor district, will hold a quarterly meeting at Union church, Carmel, commencing Friday evening, Dec. 8.

Mrs. Pierce, wife of Prof. Pierce, is visiting friends in Patten.

## PRESQUE ISLE NEWS.

Mrs. Bolton Burns Her Hand Badly With Steam—Notes of Interest.

(Special to Whig and Courier.) Presque Isle, Me., Dec. 5. Mr. Harry Whitney has returned to work, after several days' illness.

Fred Kerr arrived home from Boston yesterday, where he has been on business. He bought, while away, a large line of Christmas goods.

Steam was turned on yesterday for the first time in the Bolton block. All went well until about supper time, when a screw blew out of one of the new coils. The room was at once filled with steam and Mrs. Bolton in attempting to replace the screw burned her hand badly. Hearing the escaping steam in the store below, Mr. Goodhue turned off the steam from the feed pipe and soon all was adjusted.

The snow which came Monday made excellent sleighing and everybody is out on runners enjoying it.

## DEXTER NEWS.

Personal and Local Items of Interest Sent by Our Correspondent.

(Special to Whig and Courier.)

Dexter, Me., Dec. 5. Owing to the breaking of the dynamo of the electric light plant, our streets are in darkness, which makes it very disagreeable to those who are on the streets during the evenings. It is expected that the electric plant will be in operation again by the last of this week.

Walter Scott has sold his laundry business to Elmer Macomber. Mr. Macomber has been running the Trustee House in Charleston until a short time ago when, his lease expired. He will take possession of the laundry the first of January.

Married, at the home of the bride's parents in Ripley, Nov. 30, Harold Leigh Cyphers of Dexter, to Grace Elizabeth Webber.

W. B. Buzzell, formerly of Ripley, who recently opened a barber shop on Main street near Wyman's furniture store, is having a good run of business and now intends to move his family here as soon as suitable rent can be found.

Mr. Joseph King is again ill and her husband feels that he will be obliged to have her carried again to the Insane Asylum at Augusta. She has been there twice before. It is a hard case. Mr. King works for Amos Abbot & Co. He is now obliged to be away from his work on account of his wife's condition.

## WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

The burden of showing a carrier's want of negligence in the loss of property during transit is held in Mitchell vs. Carolina Central Railroad company (N. C.), 44 L. R. A. 515, to rest upon the carrier, although the property was shipped under a contract which limits the carrier's liability to a loss resulting from his negligence.

The liability of a municipality for damages caused by negligence in the operation of a ferry which the city officials were operating without authority is denied in Hogard vs. Monroe (La.), 44 L. R. A. 477, although it was operated in the name of the city, under authority of the common council.

A contract that a railroad company shall be relieved of liability for the injury or death of an employee, by the acceptance of benefits from a relief fund which the employer helps to provide, is held, in Pittsburgh, Columbus, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad company vs. Moore (Ind.), 44 L. R. A. 638, to be valid under a statute prohibiting contracts to relieve railroad companies from liability to employees where the contract does not relieve the employer unless the employee chooses to accept a relief fund, but leaves him also the right, in the alternative, to bring an action against the company.

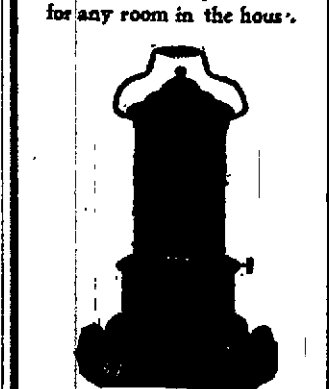
If all the world's a stage every man ought to have some sort of a show.

CASITORIA.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Beware of Imitations  
Signature of Dr. J. C. Ayer

... AN ...

OIL HEATER

Gives a dry, inexpensive heat for any room in the house.



THE PURITAN IS A GOOD ONE

\$4.50.

WOOD & BISHOP CO., 40-42 BROAD ST.

Bangor, Maine.

## HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Thoughts of Importance and Interest Regarding the Home

A pretty bag for soiled fine handkerchiefs is made from two handkerchiefs of rather large size. The cheap lawn embroidered ones may be selected, choosing the largest of the assortment. They are laid together and shirred around three sides in a half-circle and stitched through the shirring to leave a fringe. Around the open ends the same distance from the top as the width of a narrow heading is stitched on through which a ribbon is run for a draw-string.

Referring again to the question of filters, concerning which an answer was recently given to a correspondent, the result of one householder's investigations may be added: "I have decided," he says, "not to get any filters, but to find some sort of household still, and use henceforth in my family distilled water. This is at once safe so far as germs are concerned and is also extremely wholesome. It has been said much of the rheumatism of the world would be done away with if distilled water was used universally for drinking purposes. Every housekeeper is familiar with the lime deposits in the tea-kettle; not one in forty detects the obvious conclusion that in drinking the same water undistilled the lime is deposited in the human frame. One of the domestic implements should certainly be a convenient and simple household still."

A housekeeper who has made a study of economical comfort in her home has found after long experience that it is not the fulness of hair mattresses which adds to their comfort so much as close tiffing. "I have my mattresses made in the house and under my own supervision. They are tufted every four inches, and they are half the thickness of the average hair mattress. One good hair mattress will make over in this way into two. This thickness is ample for the women-wear springs commonly used. Nor do my mattresses have to be made over nearly as often as those of my neighbors. They do not mat because the hair is held in place by close tufting. The upholsterer will look upon this notion as foolish, but it is once insisted upon, its test will be found convincing."

"Mince-meat to order" is the short sentence on which has hung, for three months, the despondent of one family in New York. The need came in September when the husband lost his place through the bankruptcy of the firm where he was employed. Income stops, but outgo continues, as everybody knows under these circumstances. How to help perplexed the wife and mother until the idea came to her to make mince-meat in cooking—water or ice in a packed freezer until wanted. This served to make them firm. All speeds and fibre should be carefully taken out of the pulp, and to each quart of pulp and juice add one cupful of water. Freeze as an ice, and when frozen fill the tins and pack until needed in an ice cave or freezer. They should be served on small plates garnished with green leaves.

In one of his lectures on art, William Morris sums up what he thinks are the necessities to furnish an ordinary sitting-room. "First, a bookcase with a great many books in it, next, a table that will keep steady when you write or work at it; then several chairs that you can move, and a bench that you can sit on; then, next, a cupboard or bookcase very beautiful with paintings or engravings such as you can afford—only no stop-gaps, but real works of art—on the wall, or else the wall itself must be ornamented with some beautiful and useful pattern; we shall also want a vase or two to put flowers in, which latter you must have sometimes, especially if you live in a town. Then, there will be the fireplace, of course, which in our climate is bound to be the chief object in the room. That is what we shall want, not as, by the way, in a modern house it is pretty certain not to be, I admit, that a small carpet which can be bundled out of the room in two minutes will be useful, and we must also take care that it is beautiful, or it will annoy us terribly."

A sandwich popular in France is made of boiled beef tongue and mushrooms, chopped together very finely. The mixture is highly seasoned with salt, pepper and is made into a paste with a little French mustard before it is spread between slices of French bread.

Modern science advises great care in the use of brooms, which, it is said, are excellent germ breeders. The broom that is brought to be brought into the house at all, should be left in the area or hung outside of the kitchen in the back yard.

It is common to hear complaints of poor gas. A man who knows laughs at the idea that gas is poor in some localities and better in others. "All gas," he said, "is practically the same. A poor light comes from a defective burner. The ordinary lava tip generally affects the flow of gas through it. Much better are metal burners that can be had everywhere at a trifling cost. These need an occasional cleaning with the edge of a visiting-card. They will last indefinitely and greatly improve the light."

Persons owning house dogs hear with dismay the startling things that bacteriologists say about germ-carrying facilities. It is, however, fairly safe to keep a house dog if it is frequently and properly washed. Dog fanciers will say, "Don't use soap, because the dog will shake it off to his injury in his effort to dry himself." Notwithstanding this advice, soap should be used, but the dog should be thoroughly sprayed afterwards. What is known to druggists as green soap, which is not a brand of soap, but a name of a chemical compound, is the best cleanser to use for dogs.

Baked beans occupy a deservedly high place in the list of nutritive foods but some persons are unable to partake of the dish because it causes indigestion. This arises from one or two causes; either the beans have not been sufficiently cooked or they are old beans. Never buy beans without seeing that they are fresh and plump looking and evidently of this year's crop. Old dried beans are, if eaten, little less than deadly in their effect. Unscrupulous grocers will try to dispose of a leftover supply and the housekeeper who buys blindly may be imposed upon. Sometimes the old beans are mixed with the new ones, but even this fraud may be discovered if the purchaser looks carefully at what he is buying. If mixed there will be a perceptible difference in the appearance of the beans, which can readily be noticed by scanning a handful. If this is soon avoided the whole lot and go elsewhere.

A correspondent asks for a recipe for frozen lemons. Here is one added that is an appetizing one to serve

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

Boston, Dec. 5. Arr stras Anglican (Br), London; Alexandra (Dan) Copenhagen; Hebe (Nor), Matanzas; Pottsville, Phila, with barge Buck Ridge; schrs John Rose, Phila; Frank A. Palmer, Newport News; Thelma, Brunswick. Sailed stras Storm King (Br), Antwerp via Baltimore; Boston (Br), Yarmouth; Prince George (Br), do, Pottsville, Portland; Berks, Phila, with barge Lorberry; schrs Mary A. Palmer, coal port; Edwin R. Hunt, do; Samuel S. Thorp, do; C. A. White, Baltimore; tugs Nottingham, Port John; with barges C. R. N. J. No. 11; Storm King, N. Y. with barges Liberty, Iron City and Raritan.

Salem, Mass., Dec. 3. Sld schrs Wm. K. Davenport, and Hamburg, Bath, G. M. Porter, Bgr Harbor, Andrew Peers, Winter Harbor; Chas. Sears, Lubec, Geo. A. Lawry, Saco; Jos. Luther, Hurdman Island; Allendale, Bluehill; Adam Bowley, Brooksville; Lyra (Br), Annie Harper (Br), June (Br), and H. M. Stanley (Br), all bound for St. John.

Dutch Island Harbor, R. I., Dec. 5. Arr schrs Kennebec, South Gdn. for N. Y.; Franconia, Ellsworth for Houdon; Clara Jane, Calais for Bridgeport. Sailed barkentine Ethel Clark (Br), Cienfuegos for Bear River N. Y.

New London, Conn., Dec. 5. Sld schrs Carrie Belle, N. Y. for St. John; Vineyard Haven, Mass., Dec. 5. Arr bktn Ethel Clark (Br), Brinton, Cienfuegos 13 days for Bear River N. Y. schrs Ravola (Br), Perth Amboy for St. John; Gepesta (Br), Edgewater for St. John; Clifford C. (Br), Oost Maas, do. Sld schrs John S. Davis, Cheele (Br), Daisy Farlin, Cox and Green, Jos. Eaton, Jr., Charley Buckle, John Booth, Sea Bird and Thos. Clift.

Boothbay, Me., Dec. 3. Arr schrs Abby K. Bentley, Kennebec; Emily S. Hartmore, do. Lewis, do. Capt. Agam, do. John T. Williams, do. Oakes Ames, do. Sld schrs Chas. T. Davenport, Crocker, Port de France, Mart, John S. Pierson, Bridgeport.

Gloucester, Mass., Dec. 5. Arr schrs Maggie Hurley, N. Y. for Rockland; J. H. Wainwright, Elizabethport for Bangor.

Calais, Me., Dec. 5. Sld schrs B. L. Eaton, N. Y.

at a heavy dinner. The lemons should be carefully selected of even size and fresh good appearance. A half lemon is allowed for each plate. All specks must be removed, and they should be well rubbed to polish the skins. Miss Bedford's receipt to pickle them is as follows: Cut in two lengthwise and remove the pulp carefully with a silver spoon. Take out any fibre remaining and keep the rinds either in ice cold water or in a packed freezer until wanted. This served to make them firm. All speeds and fibre should be carefully taken out of the pulp, and to each quart of pulp and juice add one cupful of water. Freeze as an ice, and when frozen fill the tins and pack until needed in an ice cave or freezer. They should be served on small plates garnished with green leaves.

FROM WASHER.  
It may not begin to be the product of our considerable apple orchards as apples and pines, which I have thought of as having a marked value. This is specially true and accurate, and I demand for them to be delivered in San Francisco and not in case of course what the kernel of the apple is made, which has placed the almond in the distance is used for the cinnamon, allspice and Prussic acid and essence are made from the fruit and these are in main part the nuts in San Francisco and then sent east.

An assignment of accounts chosen in action to a good faith, who obtains a position of them and irremovable, is held in a company vs. Pomroy, 44 L. R. A. 622, to confer a right thereto as against a person who took them only as a loan, without obtaining them or giving notice to left them with the assignee.

It is common to hear complaints of poor gas. A man who knows laughs at the idea that gas is poor in some localities and better in others. "All gas," he said, "is practically the same. A poor light comes from a defective burner. The ordinary lava tip generally affects the flow of gas through it. Much better are metal burners that can be had everywhere at a trifling cost. These need an occasional cleaning with the edge of a visiting-card. They will last indefinitely and greatly improve the light."

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## VEGETABLES.

The onion was worshipped by the ancient Egyptians. The cauliflower is a patrician among vegetables and was taken from its Cyprus home to Italy and England in the reign of Elizabeth. Asparagus was fashionable 200 years before the Christian era. Parsnips were much thought of by the ancient workers of Venus.

Parsley should always garnish a dish containing onions, which it takes away the odor most people object to. It even prevents the after-taste if eaten by the individual who loves onions and must have them.

It was the custom of the Greeks to offer beads on a silver tray to Apollo in his temple at Delphi. Lord Bacon loved the onion so that he declared the rose would be sweeter planted in a bed of them.

Egg-plants, with the inside scooped

9c DAY TODAY

AT—

The Great

RIBBON SALE

AT—

FREESE'S, LYNCH'S,

78-80, 84 Main St.

Exchange St., Bangor.

COKE SANDRIL CO.

PURELY VEGETABLE

Acts as Tonic and

Hair from Falling

Cures Dandruff

Hair, Itching and

Scalp Troubles

Guaranteed to Cure

When after remedies fail

Sold everywhere. Safe, Satisfactory

Treatise on Hair and Scalp

A. H. BRETHER CO., Chicago.

For sale by

A. A. FOWLER

CALDWELL, N.Y.

Good Meats

Can always be had at

Lynch's. No 2d quality

kept by us.

Don't buy beef because

cheap. Cheap meats when the

market is firm surely indicate

inferior quality. Be very careful

about your meats. Good meats

cost less than doctor bills. Remember

that the poorest cut of meat

a corn-fed animal is better than

the best cut from a grass-fed one.

To be sure of getting the best the

market affords, buy your meats at

Exchange St., Bangor.



## BOMBARDMENT RENEWED.

Ladysmith Was Again Shelled With a Fourth Siege Gun Christened "Franchise"—Hughes Holds Twenty Towns.

London, Dec. 5. Although the repairing of the cable between Aden and Zanzibar has restored the route via Aden to South Africa and thereby relieved quite a budget of belated despatches, there is nothing at hand throwing light on Gen. Buller's preparations for the relief of Ladysmith or the movement of the other British columns.

News from Ladysmith has been received up to the night of Wednesday, Nov. 29, when all was well, provisions were plentiful and the bombardment was ineffective. Despatches of the same date from the Boer headquarters refer to the renewal of a heavy bombardment with a fourth siege gun christened "Franchise," which had just arrived from Pretoria, and a lifeless response from the garrison.

A special despatch from Durban says the Boers lost 1800 men at what has been popularly known as the battle of Glencoe. It is also said that scurvy and dysentery are rampant among the burghers who are beleaguering Ladysmith.

**BLOWING UP COLENZO BRIDGE.** Lourenza Marques, Delagoa Bay, Wednesday, Nov. 29. The following despatch has been received here: Head Lager. (Undated). Gen. Joubert has retired from Estcourt and is now blowing up Colenzo bridge. He brings a large herd of cattle and intends concentrating around Ladysmith.

**WILL HELP ENGLAND.** New Haven, Conn., Dec. 5. Capt. Arthur S. Howard, who has resided many years in this city, has yielded to urgent requests from the British military authorities to go immediately to South Africa. He declines to tell just what part he will play in the struggle in South Africa but his friends say that he will act in the specialty which made him invaluable to England in the Boer rebellion. He will have charge of the manufacture of the munitions and explosives made at the seat of war.

**KENTUCKY ELECTION.** Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 5. The members of the board of election commissioners, as well as some of the attorneys interested in the canvassing of the vote, expressed in the Boer rebellion. He will have charge of the manufacture of the munitions and explosives made at the seat of war.

**HUGHES HOLDS 20 TOWNS.** Manila, Dec. 5. (2.20 P. M.). Gen. Hughes now occupies Santa Barbara and Cabutal, island of Panay, his lines extending 25 miles north of Iloilo. He has ordered 20 towns. The inhabitants are returning with white flags, their fear of the Americans diminishing as they learn that they will be well treated.

It is impossible to get the insurgents to fight. They are retreating to the mountains and no more organized resistance is expected. The artillery wagon mules are being used for packing. Water buffaloes are also being used for this purpose. Gen. Hughes continues advancing north and spreading his lines.

**AGUINALDO READY TO SURRENDER.**

New York, Dec. 5. A special cablegram from Hongkong to the Evening World says that Filipinos there announce that Aguinaldo is ready to surrender if General Hilderman will receive him at Manila. The cablegram adds that the Filipino junta at Hongkong was in communication with Aguinaldo last night and advised him then to throw himself on the mercy of the United States.

**CONDENSED NEWS.** Gen. Otis has informed the war department of the death of Maj. Frank C. Armstrong, surgeon of the 22d infantry, which occurred Monday at Manila.

Orders have been issued for the remaining four companies of the 49th infantry, now at the Presidio, San Francisco, to embark on the transport Sherman, which is scheduled to sail today for the Philippines. A detachment of the signal corps now stationed at Angel Island, under command of First Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., and about 125 recruits, will also sail on the Sherman.

The opening of the court martial of Chaplain Shields has been temporarily postponed at San Francisco, the judge advocate not being ready to proceed. The chaplain, who is said to be suffering from tuberculosis, is to be removed from Alcatraz to the general hospital at the Presidio pending the results of the trial.

The San Francisco Call prints the following: The Huntington-Sherman syndicate, which purchased the Crocker and Stanford holdings of Southern Pacific stock, has closed another immense deal. It comes to light that Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, representing the original Mark Hopkins interest which passed into the possession of Edward F. Beards, has sold to the syndicate 140,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock at about \$40 per share. The negotiations were begun at the time Mrs. Stanford sold her stock, but the transaction was kept secret. Gen. Hubbard still represents as many

shares of stock as he sold to the syndicate and will not relinquish his position as first vice president of the Southern Pacific. George Crocker will leave New York in a few days. The call adds: The surprise of the year in the railway world may be in reserve. Operations of the syndicate do not point to actual buyers from other than Huntington and John W. Mackay, but there are others, because from the beginning the syndicate has been underwriting. Despite denials, many railway men cling to the belief that the Vanderbilts are some way concerned in this vast deal in Southern Pacific securities.

At Vancouver, B. C., details were brought by the steamer Warrimoo from Australia of the atrocious murder of a white man named Metzke, a German, and subsequent devouring of the body by the treacherous cannibals of the Admiral Islands.

At Quarantine, New York, Tuesday, the Red Star liner Friedland, from Antwerp, fouled with the British steamer Lassall, coffee-laden from Santos, which was lying at anchor. The Friedland carried away her bowsprit and may have suffered other damages. The Lassall had a good-sized hole made in her port side through which the water poured, and she was in danger of sinking. Two tugs went alongside of her and after raising her anchor the Lassall was beached about a quarter of a mile above Quarantine station.

At Hanover, Pa., rumors have been current that a wax figure was buried in the ruins of John A. Allen, cashier of the First National bank of Hanover, whose death was reported on Oct. 9, 1898, and who was said to have been short in his accounts about \$50,000. He was also insured for \$800,000. In order to disprove these reports a number of Allen's friends have made affidavits that the cashier is dead, and that his corpse was never buried.

The Commercial Cable Co. of New York Tuesday filed with the secretary of state a certificate of increase of capital stock from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The certificate declares that the liabilities of the corporation are \$18,334,949.

St. Henry Tate, formerly head of the firm of Henry & Sons, late exporters of fine art, and donor of the Tate collection and picture gallery, Westminster, England, is dead.

A fight for the control of the beef trade of Hartford, Conn., and vicinity is soon to be made by the "Big Four," Armour & Co., Cudahy Packing Co., Nelson, Morris & Co. and J. P. Squire & Co.

Miss Estelle Reed, general superintendent of Indian schools in her annual report, makes a strong plea for compulsory education and advocates strictly industrial training for Indian children. The educational outlook for the Indians is painted as very encouraging and better buildings and more facilities for industrial training have been provided this year.

Postmaster M. B. Bellows of Seaside, N. Y., who also is express agent at the Harlem railroad station died Tuesday morning from a pistol shot wound inflicted by an unknown assassin. The motive for the murder was robbery. A satoshi in which he carried the express money and the receipts of the postoffice is missing and is supposed to have been carried off by the murderers.

Capt. McClellan of the New York detective bureau said Tuesday that he had heard nothing officially of the reported capture of Wm. F. Miller of the Franklin syndicate of Brooklyn, who was said to have been placed under arrest in Montreal.

At Bloomsbury, Pa., the adoption of a new system of work by the American Car and Foundry company, whose plant is situated at Berwick near here, has resulted in a strike involving 250 car builders.

At River Point, R. I., notices apprising the operatives of a ten per cent. advance in wages, to take effect Dec. 11, were posted in the mills of the Hope company at Hope and Phoenix, Tuesday morning. Similar notices were posted in the Knight mills at Pontiac, Natick, River Point, Attleboro and Lippitt, the mills of the Quindic and Company companies at Quindic and Authority and the International mills at Arkwright in the afternoon. The Warwick mills, Centerville Cotton Co. and the Cronin-Cotton Co., also in the Pawtuxet valley, will follow suit both as to rate and date of advance in wages. The advance will mean an addition of \$16,000 monthly earnings of the operatives in this section of the state.

The agents of all the cotton mills in Lowell, Mass., at a meeting Tuesday, voted to advance wages 10 per cent. on Monday Dec. 11. The increase will affect nearly 20,000 hands. The announcement of the agents' action caused general rejoicing.

Rev. John B. Hespelin, C. S. S. R., the oldest member of the Redemptionist order in the United States, is dead at the rectory of St. Peter's Roman Catholic church in Philadelphia.

At Constantinople, private advices report that the Kurds have avenged the recent incursion of the Russian Armenians in the Alashgird district in Turkish Armenia by pillaging the Armenian village of Kostur and massacring 200 of its inhabitants.

The first witness called in the case of Roland B. Molnour, who is charged with causing the death of Mrs. Kate J. Adams, was Dr. Edward P. Hitchcock, who attended Mrs. Adams immediately after she had taken the poison which caused her death. He said he took with him an "emergency outfit" and that when he reached the house he saw at the top of the second flight of stairs a number of persons, among whom was Harry B. Cornhill, Mrs. Adams' face indicated that she had swallowed some poisonous mixture. He lowered some poisonous mixture. He gave a hypodermic injection for the restoration, but the woman died while he was working over her.

A Marblehead, Mass., despatch says: Eugene Russell and Eugene Stone, lobstermen of this place, are thought to have been drowned off Baker's Island, Monday. The men started early in the morning, although high wind and heavy seas prevailed.

## THE MARKETS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Railroads.

Dec. 5. Closing.

Atchafalpa.....22

do pfd.....22

Brooklyn Rapid Transit.....29

Central Pacific.....131

Chesapeake &amp; Ohio.....131

C. &amp; O. pfd.....131

Delaware &amp; Hudson.....120

Delaware &amp; Lackawanna.....187

Delaware &amp; Rio Grande.....204

Erie.....126

do pfd.....126

Illinois Central.....114

Lake Erie &amp; Western.....19

Lake Shore.....205

Louisville &amp; Nashville.....83

Manhattan Elevated.....104

Metropolitan R. R.....122

Mexican Central.....124

Minnesota &amp; St. Louis.....65

do pfd.....65

Missouri Pacific.....47

New Jersey Central.....120

New York Central.....133

Michigan Central.....10

N. Y. &amp; St. Louis.....10

Northern Pacific.....55

do pfd.....55

Northwestern.....146

do pfd.....146

Ontario &amp; Western.....25

Reading.....112

Rock Island.....123

St. Paul.....172

St. Paul &amp; Omaha.....172

St. Paul, Minn. &amp; Man.....10

do pfd.....10

Texas Pacific.....17

Union Pacific pfd.....17

Wabash, St. Paul &amp; P.....17

do pfd.....17

Boston &amp; Maine.....17

N. Y. &amp; N. E.....17

Old Colony.....17

Express Companies.....112

Adams.....112

American.....112

United States.....112

Miscellaneous.....111

People's Gas.....111

Homestead.....111

Ontario.....111

Pacific Mail.....111

Pullman Palace.....111

Sugar.....111

Western Union.....111

Federal Steel.....111

American Tobacco.....111

do pfd.....111

Tennessee Coal &amp; Iron.....111

United States Rubber.....111

Continental Tobacco.....111

Bonds.....111

United States 4s.....111

do coup.....111

United States 4s.....111

do coup.....111

Denver &amp; Rio Grande 1st.....111

N. Y. &amp; N. E.....111

Oregon Navigation.....111

Texas Pacific 1st.....111

do pfd.....111

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York Dec. 5. Flour recs 38

551 bbls; exports 28,866 bbls; sales 7

900 pbs; fairly active and steady; no

change on the market; yesterday's prices

the ground of special weakness in the

industrial. The prominent influence,

however, was the money situation. The

spasmodic character of the selling and

the fullness of intervening periods re-

flected loan contraction by the banks,

the calling of loans forcing bank se-

curities to support the market, which found

no support awaiting them. Notwith-

standing yesterday's disturbance by

the sub-treasury of over \$800,000 on ac-

count of bond redemptions, that insti-

tution was a creditor at the clearing

house this morning to the extent of

over \$200,000. Its gain from the banks

since last Friday has reached \$1,053.

The closing of the stock market was

generally easy and near the lowest

bonds declined in sympathy with

stocks. Sales per value \$1,200,000.

Government bonds advanced 1/4 for new

and old 4s registered and coupon and

1/4 for 6s. The 2 per cents. declined 1/4.

CONDITION OF GRAIN.

Chicago, Dec. 5. Wheat ruled strong

today; stiffened by smaller receipts and

bullish predictions. May closing 1/2

higher.

Corn closed firm, May 1/2% up

Oats finished heavy, provisions, sup-

ported by light hog supply, closed

strong.

May pork 80c; May lard 10c, and

cay 10c 10c over yesterday.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND SWINE.

Chicago, Dec. 5. Cattle steady;

butchers stocks and canners firm,

hulls and calves strong, good to choice

550/740; poor 350/450; 440/555;

micro 420/375, selected reed-

ers 420/430, good to choice cows 355-

485; heifers 300/600, canners 175/300;

bulls 250/420, calves 400/735;

fed Texas heaves 425/525; grass Texas

steers 325/425.

Hogs steady to 5c higher, closed firm;

mixed and butchers 355/410; good

choice heavy 350/410, rough heavy

335/385; light 385/405.

Sheep and lambs opened steady,

closed easier; native wethers 130/455,

lambos 400/550, western wethers 400/

450, western lambs 500/540.

Reets—Cattle 5000, sheep 15,000;

hogs 32,000.

THE METAL MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5. Tallow firm,

city 4%; country 4 1/2%. Pig iron

dull, northern 20/24; southern 1950/

2400. Copper dull, brokers 17/17 1/2;

exchange 17/17 1/2. Lead steady,

brokers 440; exchange 470/480. Tin

steady, plate, quiet. Spelter firm,

domestic 455/470.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Corrected Semi-weekly by the Grocers'

Association.

STATE LAW REGARDING WEIGHTS

AND MEASURES.

A bushel of Liverpool salt shall weigh

30 pounds and a bushel of Turk's Island

salt shall weigh 70 pounds.

The standard weight of a bushel of pota-

toes, in good order and fit for shipping, is

40 pounds.

The standard weight of a bushel of

beans in good order and fit for shipping, is

62 pounds. Of wheat beans, rutabaga tur-

pounds and peas, 60 pounds; of corn, 56

pounds; of onions, 56 pounds; of carrots,

English turnips, and Indian meal, 56

pounds; of barley and buckwheat, 48

pounds; of oats, 32 pounds or even mea-

sure as by agreement.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS—

Small Pea.....2.00@2.25

Improved Yellow Eye per bush.....2.00@2.10

BUTTER.....20@22

Best factory per lb (new).....12@13

Best dairy per lb (new).....12@13

DRIED APPLES.....6@8

Choice fruit per lb.....8@10

Choice sliced.....8@10

EGGS—

Cold Storage.....12@20c

Country Store.....23@25

Strictly fresh.....25@

HAY—

Best loose, per ton.....9.00

PEAS—

Improved per bush.....2.25

Best Canada, whole.....1.10@1.25

POTATOES—

New.....40@45c

Old.....15@20c

ONIONS—

Per bbl.....2.00@2.25

RETAIL PRICES CURRENT.

SUGAR—

Granulated per lb.....6c

Extra.....6c

POPK.....6c

LARD—

Bulk from tierces, per lb.....9c

OAKMEAL—

Best Scotch, per lb.....5c

Best Irish.....6c

Best Canada.....4c

RYE MEAL, per lb.....4c

GRAHAM FLOUR.....4c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.....5c

SALT—

Bangor, ground, in boxes, per

bush.....20c

English butter salt in 14lb bags

per bag.....25c

In 56 lb bags.....75c

Turkish Island.....300c

HERRING—

English, scaled, in boxes, per

bush.....25c

RAISINS—

Lonsdale Muscatels, per lb.....20@25c

London layers.....20@30c

Sultana.....10@15c

CURRANTS—

English, per lb.....10@12c

KEROSENE OIL—

100 test per gallon.....12c



## BREWER LOCAL NEWS.

The engagement of a popular South Brewer young lady to a well known car conductor is announced.

The entertainment and dance held in City Hall last evening was largely attended and much enjoyed.

The first degree was worked at the meeting of the Wildely Lodge of Odd Fellows Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance.

Mr. Hugh O'Brien was chosen chief ranger of the new court of Foresters.

as real estate taxes. Delinquents will do well to heed this warning in time.

Miss Constance of Boston, who has been visiting friends in Brewer, has returned home.

Miss Victoria Eldridge, of Boston, who has been visiting Miss Minnie Cochran at her home on Union street, will return to her home today.

Everybody speaks of the untiring kindness of the employees of the Brewer electric railroad. Everyone speaks in the highest praise of their uniform politeness and gentlemanly conduct.

Mr. E. G. Baker, insurance agent of Bangor, was in town Tuesday investigating the cause of the two recent fires at the house in the neighborhood of Burr street, which is occupied by Mr. John McInnis and owned by Mr. Alvin Annis of Providence, R. I. McInnis has \$500 insurance on furniture and Mr. Annis \$300 on house.

Invitations are issued by Mrs. Behrman Brown Upton of East Machias for the wedding of her daughter, Nana, to Mr. Charles Doane Oakes of this city. Miss Upton is a popular young society



Hon. D. A. SARGENT.

at their recent meeting. A. D. Saulsbury was chosen vice chief ranger, Dr. W. O. Sevy financial secretary, Mr. Mann treasurer and Mr. John Dority recording secretary.

The next meeting of the M. P. M. club will be held with Mrs. Hutchings at her home on Main street. A very pleasing program has been arranged.

The Algonquin club of Brewer has 1633 votes in Free's voting contest.

The poverty sociable given at the South Brewer chapel Tuesday night was a social success.

After Friday forenoon at 9 o'clock all unpaid sewer taxes will be posted and will be sold at auction, the same

### New Dental Office.

Having the largest and most modern equipped dental office in the city, shall be able to render the best of service. Call and give me a trial.

DR. W. O. SEAVEY.

Main Street - - - Brewer, Me.

### HERBERT N. BUNKER,

ENGRAVER and JEWELER  
SILVER NOVELTIES,  
Button Hooks, Cold Cream Jars, etc.

### HOLIDAY GOODS.

#### GO TO

Amos D. Saulsbury,

The Brewer Cash Grocer,

FOR TEAS AND COFFEE

You get a valuable present with each pound of Tea and Coffee at low prices. Call and give me a trial.

### Closing Out Sale

#### AT

LESLIE KELLEN'S.

Now is your chance to buy anything in the City and Country at a low price. A fine line of Silverware, Rogers' Silverware, a fine line of Preserving Kettles, Lamps, also a fine line of Tea and Coffee at low prices. You get less than cost. Don't delay.

Centre St., Brewer, Me.

### Uncle Tom's Cabin....

#### Is the place to go

### For Refreshments.

All the leading brands of Cigars, Fruit and Confectionery sold here. Ice Cream and Cake furnished for Parties and Balls.

Boston and New York Sunday papers For Sale.

### Don't Go To Bangor

#### FOR

CORN, FLOUR, FEED.

We will give you low price; cheap as any wholesale house in Bangor.

### A. L. HOPKINS.

A large roomy, airy store in the center of the city of Bangor, right on the line, best show windows in town and in the best location, situated between Rowe's fruit store and Merrill's pharmacy, for any kind of business. Terms reasonable. Apply C. J. Burr, Insurance agent, No. 1 1/2 Holyoke square, Brewer, Me.

FOR RENT IN BREWER—ONE of the most desirable tenements in Brewer. Holly water, sewer connection, good locality, new, roomy and well lighted. Inquire of Brian J. Dunn, 53 Hammond street, Bangor.

improvements, in 1888. He was elected mayor in 1897 and the citizens of Brewer showed their appreciation of his work as mayor by re-electing him and he is at the present time mayor of our city to the entire satisfaction of all citizens of the city irrespective of party. Besides being mayor he is prominent in business circles. He was president of the Penobscot Kindling Wood factory company, which afterwards merged into the Standard Kindling Wood Company of New York.

He took quite an active part in bringing the pulp mill and paper mill to South Brewer and by hard work, much influence and many inducements he at last succeeded in bringing parties here to start both plants working in South Brewer. He and his brother own all the land on which both mills stand, the place being called Sargent's Point. Through his hard work and ready influence he has made South Brewer what it is today, one of the busiest places on that side of the Penobscot and a living example of what good influence one energetic business man can have in a community.

"Brewer proper" had more like him there would not be so much waste land around Brewer and mills and factories would now hum.

Mr. Sargent is highly respected and generally well liked. He married twice. His first wife was Fannie S. Bragg, daughter of the late Mr. Carlton S. Bragg, Bangor's well known and prominent lumberman. His second wife was Helen F., daughter of Capt. Thomas Nickerson, of South Brewer. He has eight children. His oldest son, Donald A., is general manager for J. E. Henry & Son in their lumber mill at Lincoln, N. H.; his next oldest son, George, is a surveyor for the same concern. Alston A. is with Page, Dennis & Co., manufacturers of Howe scales in New York. His oldest daughter Miss Frances, is a valued teacher in the Brewer public schools. The four younger children are attending the Brewer schools at the present time. Percy N. is in the high school, Leslie in the grammar and Fred and Ruth attend the primary.

### WINN NEWS.

Our correspondent writes: Arthur McAlpine of Winn died the 28th inst. aged 54 years, leaving a widow and five children, one of whom is a Mrs. Perry residing in Bangor. It is probable that the town of Winn has expended in aid of Mr. McAlpine and family on account of accidents happening to him as much as \$500.

S. B. Gates recently returned from Presque Isle.

Mr. Lowell of Lee has been paying 40 cents per bushel for potatoes at the Maine Central depot.

Pressed hay is being shipped from Winn for which \$9.75 per ton is paid.

Eggs have been offered for 30 cents per dozen but can be bought cheaper at the stores, though longer kept. Fresh pork has been sold as low as 5 cents per pound.

Mr. Raymond Dubery and son-in-law, Coolidge, are at work in the woods on the Narragansett river, about 15 miles from the Hancock tannery.

Bricks are being hauled from the old tannery about the foot of the chimney to East Winn to build chimneys for the dry house for Hamlin's mills.

As the election of a bishop of the Episcopal church for the diocese of Maine is receiving considerable attention, I send you the mention of a candidate for the bishopric who among others is spoken of in church circles, Rev. J. Quinn of Winn, who has charge of the group of missions in the villages of Penobscot and Mattawabkeag, with headquarters at Winn. A few facts as to his work may be of interest. Dr. Quinn has done good work for the church in Montana, Nebraska and more recently in Iowa, where he spent five years as pastor of St. John's church at Mason City. He was one of Bishop Perry's examining chaplains and dean of Waverly convention for several years. He has also done good service on several occasions as mission preacher in Iowa and Michigan. He is a frequent contributor to church papers and a firm believer in the holy scriptures and in the church and her mission. While a high churchman, he does not believe in the advanced school. Before receiving from the late Bishop Neely the appointment to Winn he had been rector at St. Thomas' church at Somerville, Mass., for over a year. His administration is very well received at Winn and its accompanying missions.

### BUCKSPORT NEWS.

Our correspondent writes. Ivory Grant, Jr., and wife, who have been visiting at his father's home on Main street, returned home Monday on the City of Bangor.

D. E. Sutherland and wife, who have been visiting in Portland and Boston, returned Monday night.

The question now is, how shall the office of auditor, made vacant by the death of Chas. H. Rice, be filled?—whether by appointment of the selectmen or by a special town meeting. No one has as yet been suggested to fill the vacancy.

At the regular meeting Monday night, Pellety Lodge, No. 19, F. & A. M., elected the following officers for the year 1900: W. H. F. Giller, M. Geo. M. Ware, J. W. J. F. Craig, J. D. S. E. Herwood, secretary, N. B. McKean, W. Dan Courcy, S. D. R. H. Emery, treasurer.

The Church Aid society will give a supper and sale at the Franklin Street Methodist church Wednesday at 6 P. M. A good supper and good time is anticipated.

At G. M. Nicholson's dock Tuesday forenoon Samuel Clay, ship carpenter, was working with a gouge the tool slipped and he fell forward into it, making an ugly cut on the bridge of his nose, which bled profusely. Dr. Stone dressed the cut.

SKETCHES TURN BELIEVERS AND ARE CURED.—"When I read that Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder could relieve Catarrh in 10 minutes I was far from being convinced. I tried it a single pill through the blow of a horse, my eyes, nose, throat, and nasal passages. Today I am free from Catarrh."—B. E. B. (Bangor). Experience has been that of thousands of others and may be yours. Sold by Caldwell, Bangor.

### PITTSFIELD NEWS.

Wedding Reception Tendered Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Seekins by the McArthur Road—Another Pittsfield Note.

(Special to Whig and Courier.)

Pittsfield, Me., Dec. 5. The wedding reception of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Seekins was held at their pleasant home in West Pittsfield Saturday evening, and a large number of friends were present. Notwithstanding the all-most impassable condition of the roads their spacious house was filled to full capacity. The guests listened to a brief musical program, after which a very pleasant social time was enjoyed. The esteem in which Mr. and Mrs. Seekins are held was evidenced by the large number of beautiful presents which they were the recipients of. Among the gifts were an elegant roll top desk presented to Mr. Seekins by fourteen neighbors, a beautiful French clock, a fine parlor lamp, and a profusion of silver ware and linen. Mrs. Seekins, formerly Mrs. Lottie D. Nutt, was for several years in the millinery business at Unity, where she has a host of friends. Mr. Seekins is well and favorably known in this section of the State, having been a traveling salesman for the past fifteen years, having represented the Walker Stetson Co., dry goods; Farley, Harvey & Co., fancy goods and G. R. Fisk & Co., millinery, all of Boston, for the past ten years. The congratulations of a host of friends are extended to the newly wedded couple, who wish them much happiness in their new relations.

The Pittsfield Printing Co. are moving their plant from its present location to the second floor of Connor's brick block at 25 Main street, where they will occupy three large rooms which are finely adapted to their line of business. The fire department was called out last evening about six o'clock by a slight blaze in the house on the McArthur road, so-called, occupied by Albert Walker. The fire caught from the chimney and intruded a portion of the upper floor. It was extinguished before the arrival of the hose teams, however, and their services were not required. Another fire broke out about half past one this afternoon in the basement of L. L. Libby's shoe store, which had in it a large stock of shoes. The fire was quickly extinguished, but it has caused one of the most serious conflagrations seen in Pittsfield for several years. The fire department was quickly on the scene, however, and the flames were extinguished before any serious damage was done. It was caused by the chimney burning out, the fire dropping down and in some way igniting some boxes which were in the basement. This block is owned by J. P. Connor, is situated on the corner of Main and Park streets and is in close proximity to the other business blocks of the town. It contains Libby's shoe store, Pushor and Spaulding's tonorial parlors and C. H. Berdeen's grocery on the first floor, and M. L. Damon's dental rooms and two tenements occupy the second and third floors. This is the third fire which has occurred in the department within the past week, all of which have been extinguished before doing any serious damage.

### MILLTOWN NEWS.

Milltown, Dec. 5. The help in the card room of the St. Croix cotton mill presented G. M. Martin, the second hand, with an easy chair as a wedding present, he having been married recently. Mr. Martin is a most efficient man in the card room and is highly esteemed by the room hands. Mr. and Mrs. Martin desire to extend their most sincere thanks to their friends for the present.

L. Dexter, Jr., returned from Montreal today after an absence from town of several days.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland of Sussex occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian church Sunday evening.

The Rev. W. Williams of Oldtown is giving several lectures in this section and is well patronized. He occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church Sunday evening and preached eloquently and most encouragingly to a packed house. The music was of a high order. The opening anthem, "Magnify the Lord," was well rendered by the choir.

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### THE FASHIONS.

The Very Latest in the Feminine Styles.

Formerly a pretty separate waist of plain or fancy silk or satin, worn with a black of some rich description, was considered very dressy. This season the effect is very enhanced by cutting away the tops of these waists, and introducing a guimpe of some rich or dainty fabric of contrasting pattern and color. This style, which in its beginning was limited to a few very costly and picturesque gowns and evening waists, has extended to every sort of bodice, princess dress, tea-gown, etc.; besides many guimpes effects on evening wraps and even costly French underwear.

Lace, net, fur, chiffon, and silk cord passementeries en applique are all variously used on the new winter gowns of Roman blue, Venice green, marquis brown, and other colors in the satin-faced cloths and Venetians.

The most popular pattern in face-veiling for the moment is a fine black silk net, with tiny black velvet dots scattered over its surface. This is made in imitation of the black patches worn by fashionable women in the days of powdered hair, hoops and paniers.

The useful little supper-jacket of velvet is likely to remain in fashion all winter. Worn above a low-necked evening dress, it transforms it into a demi-toilet. Some of the models have turn-down collars, velvet-edged or heavily embroidered; but when it is becoming, the high flaring Medici shape is a more elegant addition. A velvet jacket, made with a high back and a cut-out front revealing the dainty lace yoke of the bodice beneath, with elbow sleeves slightly open, is a most economical, effective, and useful addition to a lady's wardrobe. Not so lace sleeves, rather full from elbow to wrist, can be checked at will to match various styles of collar. From a high Russian collar, terminating in a little this side of the shoulder seams, rich face or folds of net of lace can be laid out to form an opening at the throat. Crossed at the neck with a crepe de chine can likewise be used to raise the bodice-front to any desired height, while the dainty effect of the V-opening yet remains.

Winter sky is the last departure in fashionable gray-blue shades. Vichy is a soft water-silk, and marquis and ecoga are favored shades in browns.

Many little French capotes are made on dark velvet, with a rich crown of Cairo gold, with matching velvet strings. There is a new pink, which combines advantageously with brown, green, or violet velvet and the gold-work referred to. Sprays of violets, yellow-centered heartsease, and mistletoe designs are set upon loques and capotes of dark-purple velvet and pale-yellow labrum, and shaded velvet nasturtiums are also used. These toy head-coverings are remarkably dainty in appearance, and when there is a wealth of hair gracefully arranged to enhance their attraction and justify their selection, fault can hardly be found with the selection of the wear, though such headwear is poor protection, or, rather, no protection at all, against the driving winds which will now have to be faced. For carriage-calling and theatre-wear they are quite appropriate.

A charming little gown worn at a Thanksgiving dinner by a young woman just home from school showed a skirt of black satin with narrow stripes of rose color woven about an inch and a half apart. The skirt was gathered at the front and sides, box-plaited at the back and untrimmed. The waist of rose-colored silk, was covered with up-and-down lines of narrow black velvet, overlaid with narrower cut-steel gimp in star patterns, and between the lines of velvet were rows of the finest tucking. The revers and collar were of black velvet border, with a tuft of rose-colored chiffon and a little shirred chemise of white net, dotted with black, showed in front, where the waist turned back in the medium-width revers. This gown was copied from a French one recently mentioned in these columns.

The new stitched box-plaited and side-plaited skirts are liked by many women better than any of the outlining-habit models that have so lately and universally prevailed. For extremely slender figures there are also sent out some French styles in which the flat effect of the machine-stitching is omitted, and the pressed plaits either fall from the belt or else are joined to the edges of a tucked, shirred, velvet-trimmed, dotted, or brocade hip yoke. A model of gray ladies' cloth, designed for a youthful wear, falls in pressed but not stiffened kilts from a hip yoke of cream white cloth, dotted with brown chenille. The gray cloth bodice has a vest-front matching the hip yoke, and the revers and high-arched collar of plain cream cloth are bound with dark-brown mink fur.

The Queen Anne shoe, with its long in-step flap and large buckle of Irish diamonds, is still a fashionable style, but the trim, dainty shoes and sandals of soft, flexible Swedish kid or finest black French kid, with tie of narrow satin ribbon or a small cut-steel slide, are far more graceful. However, the style of shoe (like the shape and decoration of a hat, which suits one woman is very often considered unbecoming to another). A bonnet in a milliner's window, or a charming color in a dress pattern, may look altogether different when worn.

Few of the dress models for the coming holiday season show radical changes in design, but rather in the numberless small details on which the chief success of every gown depends. The Russian velours, velvet or satin finished cloths, plain velvets, and silk and satin materials used this season require but little decoration, and less conventional gowns are easily enriched by simulated underdrapings and collars of velvet or bengaline. As evening skirts are made extremely long, showing but little of the gaiter, which produces the effect of an underskirt, two and one-quarter yards of velvet with the skirt sufficient.

Accessories—scarf, hood, gloves, headpiece of the skirt of any sort, are relieved, permanently cured. Don't. Omit. At any drug store.

### NATIONAL BOULEVARD

Proposed "Highway of History" From Washington to Mt. Vernon.

The beginning of the twentieth century will witness the construction of a national boulevard, which, when completed, will connect Washington and Mount Vernon. In 1888 Congress made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the preliminary survey of the route. The Legislature of Virginia granted a charter to the Mount Vernon Association, and soon after transferred to the association's claim against the Government for \$120,000, with the understanding that when the money was collected it should be used in the construction of the boulevard.

The Mount Vernon Association recently met in Alexandria and elected a Board of Directors, who resolved to resume this work as soon as the board elects officers early in 1900. The Washington end of this highway will be the western entrance of the capitol building. The line will run through the Mall, south of the White House, and near the monument of the Potomac at the western terminus of New York avenue. It will cross the Potomac over the proposed memorial bridge which will unite the capitol with Arlington, the home of Lincoln, now the Arlington National Cemetery.

On the Virginia shore the boulevard will follow the course of the Potomac to Alexandria, and from thence to Mount Vernon, on the exact line over which Washington traveled from his home to Alexandria when he was an attendant of Christ Church in that city, and in which his highback pew is still pointed out to tourists. When this boulevard is completed in accordance with the proposed plan it will belong to the nation. The distance of this highway will be seventy miles, the width two hundred and fifty feet. This distance will be subdivided into as many sections as there are States and Territories. Each of these sections will be named for a State or Territory, and such State or Territory to be honored will be asked to contribute to the beauty of the boulevard in whatever manner shall be decided upon by legislative enactment.

Whatever trees or shrubs are planted along any reservation will be taken from the soil of the State the name of which is applied to the reservation. If there shall be monuments, or columns, or arches, as there will be probably in the course of time they will be constructed from material taken from the mines or quarries of State and Territories honored by having sections named for them. It has been suggested that each state shall erect a statue of its most distinguished citizen.

The traveler over this highway will thus find in a short distance a mute history of the United States, giving him in a short journey a conception of the scope of the country which he could obtain in no other way without time and expense. It will be an avenue of the history of the country.

This project was first mentioned in 1888. The Washington Republican suggested that there should be constructed a national highway between the Capitol and the tomb of the Father of his Country, but the first well-defined step was made in 1888 when the appropriation was made for the survey. As is known a trolley line now connects the capitol and the tomb at Mount Vernon. But this is a private corporation and without national significance. The proposed boulevard will be free to all. Its general construction will require an army of laborers, but its completion in accordance with what is outlined can only be accomplished when there shall be no more history to make.

The possibilities of the beauty of such a highway can scarcely be computed. Since it has become known that the work is to be pushed, suggestions multiply daily. One is that a monument shall follow completion of the boulevard proper in the cornerstone of which shall be placed the name of every man employed in the highway's construction. Another is that midway there shall be a plaza in the center of which shall be erected a temple dedicated to the Presidents and Vice-Presidents of the country, in which will be placed a statue of each.

Some of the suggestions are fanciful, of course. That which proposes a Pantheon somewhere along the line, in which shall be gathered the remains of each President is one. But it provides that each succeeding President shall find sepulture here when his life's work is done. The suggestion to have statues of the military and naval heroes grouped in a temple constructed upon a field to contain reproductions of all the applications of warfare in the history of the country is more discussed. There have been suggestions from those favorable to the idea of expansion that somewhere along the route there shall be something—not yet defined—which will convey to the mind of the citizen of other years the effort of this Government to civilize and elevate the peoples of the colonial possessions.

An enthusiastic member of the Mount Vernon Avenue Association said: "Before the close of 1900 the country will witness the beginning of the National Boulevard. Already we have received letters from people in many states offering to agitate the movement as soon as we shall indicate what is wanted. Capitalists have sent word they may be relied upon, and the most ardent, ardent, and ardent of the United States, will come in. This highway will be an Academy of Honor for the exhibit of their work. The like of which no nation on earth can ever hope to surpass, or even try to imitate."

Something newer for letter-bags than the mail-bags already described in this column are bags with stiffened tops that are a. Resemblance of the lamp-post, mail-bags which have been replaced by the white ones. These bags are sufficiently large to be easily carried and are simple gifts which will be welcomed by any one.

## Wouldn't You Give Toilet Ware?

Every lady would like pretty Silver Toilet Ware; and the holiday season is a good time to satisfy this popular desire.

We have never before shown so rich a line of silver toilet ware—such dainty pieces, such handsome patterns—as our present stock. The lady who receives a gift from out this lot is sure to prize it highly; and we'll make the giving easy for the donor's purse.

## W. C. BRYANT

46 Main St.

## AXES

Seven Years' experience in the use of Axes.

W. P. DICKEY & CO.

Single or Double.

## Tarred Paper

W. P. DICKEY & CO.

Single or Double.

## Ax Handles

W. P. DICKEY & CO.

Single or Double.

## Lan'erns

W. P. DICKEY & CO.

Single or Double.

## W. P. DICKEY & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

Hardware Dealers.

## WANTED.

By the Commonwealth of Maine and Leather Co., Skowhegan, Maine, 50 girls for their sewing room. A special good opportunity for girls who wish to learn to stitch shoes. Good pay and steady employment.

Experienced help with special good places by application at once.

Address, Commonwealth of Maine and Leather Co., Skowhegan, Maine.

## INVESTMENTS.

\$300,000. Akron, Ohio, Water Works Co., 5 per cent., 20 year Bonds. Population estimated 45,000.

\$100,000. Memphis, Tenn., American Water Co., 5 per cent., 10 year bonds.

And Other Desirable Securities.

FOR SALE BY

H. M. PAYSON & CO.,

PORTLAND.

Established 1854.

Correspondence invited.

We

Want

No

Money

that does not buy SATISFACTION as well as a made to your measure, whether it is one of \$15.00 or more expensive suits you buy, SATISFACTION goes with it.

## "The Hub,"

Harry D. Stewart,

No. 23 State Street.

## The Whig and Courier







# THE LOCAL NEWS.

There was no business before the municipal court on Tuesday.

Rev. G. B. Hisey will give a lecture on Mormonism at the First Baptist chapel on Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Charity circle of King's Daughters will meet at the residence of Mrs. John S. Peppan, 61 Ohio street, on Thursday afternoon.

The Mothers' Club will meet with Mrs. Charles H. Adams, 18 Forest avenue, Wednesday, Dec. 6. It will be a Madonna afternoon.

The monthly meeting of the board of managers of the King's Daughters' Union will be held at the Home this afternoon at three o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Kingsbury will be at home to the members of their parish Thursday afternoon and evening from 3 to 5 and 7:30 to 10 o'clock, at 200 Center street.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Chandler will extend their sympathy upon the death of their infant son, which occurred on Tuesday morning.

Mr. H. A. Lane, the well known barber of this city, has located in a new shop on Hammond street, where he will be glad to see his friends. He also carries a fine line of fruit, tobacco and confectionery.

The Gospel Mission will hold special meetings commencing Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at their hall in Granite block, 3 Park street. Rev. T. P. Humphrey will conduct them. The public is invited to attend.

Mr. W. H. York, the assistant superintendent of the Bangor Young Men's Christian Association, has received and accepted a call from Saginaw, Mich., to fill the position of general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. there.

Chickens are fattening for the chicken supper to be given by the Ladies' Home Circle of Holden at the Town Hall on the evening of Dec. 14. The annual apron sale takes place on this evening. A good time is anticipated.

Joseph Kennard Wilson, D. D., pastor of the Free Street Baptist church of Portland, will deliver the anniversary address of the Y. M. C. A. at their building on Hammond street next Sunday evening. While in this city he will be the guest of Mr. George W. E. Harrows.

John T. Murphy purchased the Silk property, 263 Warren street, on Tuesday, at the public auction sale conducted by Louis Kirshtein, the Main street real estate broker, for the Bangor Loan and Building Association. The sale was well attended and the bidding brisk. The amount for which the property was sold was \$1410.

The new stone crusher which was purchased by the city some time ago for making macadamizing material was put in operation for the first time on Tuesday afternoon. The crusher is permanently situated in the old gravel pit on Essex street near the old Veazie railroad. The new machine worked very satisfactorily and is capable of turning out road material in quick time. A new material distributor has also arrived and will be a

## SCHOOL TEACHER Pulled Down Hill.

"I relied on coffee so much to keep me up, having been told that it was a 'mild stimulant,' that I hardly knew what to do when I found it was really pulling me down hill. My sleep was badly broken at night and I was all unstrung. Am a school teacher and was exceedingly nervous.

"When it became evident that I was in a very bad condition, I was induced to leave off coffee and try Postum Food Coffee. Mother made it first, but none of us could endure it. It was so flat and tasteless. She proposed to throw the package away, until I said, 'Suspend judgment until we have made it strictly according to directions.' It seems she had made the Postum like she always made coffee, taking it off the stove as soon as it began to boil. Mother was so prejudiced against it that she did not come to try it again, but I got sister to make the Postum next morning strictly according to directions, that is, allow it to boil full fifteen minutes after the boiling begins.

"We were all amazed at the difference. Sister said it was better coffee, to her taste, than the old, and father, who is an elderly gentleman and had used coffee all his life, appeared to relish the Postum as well as my little brother, who took it from the first. "For a while mother clung to her old favorite, although she was sick more or less of the time. Finally, one morning she drank a cup of Postum by mistake, believing it to be coffee. We took her so much about it, because she did not discover the difference, that she finally admitted she had occasionally taken a sip of the Postum Coffee, and from that time she proposed to use it altogether. Her health has been very greatly improved, and we are all strong advocates of Postum. Please omit my name from publication." —Wagler, Col. Name can be given by Postum Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

welcome addition to the city's road apparatus. The crushed rock is dropped where desired through an aperture at the bottom of the vehicle, which can be made larger or smaller as needed.

Mr. Charles S. Jones, proprietor of the Public Market, has purchased of the Wm. Bell Co., Boston, a corned beef tank which is a great improvement over the old way of keeping corned beef. This tank is made of oak and lined with galvanized iron. It is 6 feet long, 5 feet high and 2 1/2 feet wide. It has three departments, there being a chance for ice in the center. This tank will hold 400 pounds of beef.

The two schooners Sharon and Perfect arrived in this port on Tuesday with cargoes of bricks for Henry Lord & Co. The schooner C. A. Campbell has finished discharging her cargo of coal here and will sail as soon as possible. The schooner Racchoe sailed for New York on Tuesday loaded with lumber from Lowell & Engel. The Arthur V. S. Woodruff has finished loading laths at the Ashland wharf and has sailed for New York.

## UNIVERSITY OF MAINE.

Items of Interest From the Orono Institution.

The third catalogue of the University of Maine is expected from the printers in a few days. The copy for the complete catalogue is nearly ready and will be through the press much earlier than usual. This will have the same general form as for the last few years, but in some minor details there will be changes in arrangement. Announcement will be made of a number of new courses.

A Philological society has recently been organized at the University of Maine. Prof. K. P. Harrington is president and Prof. E. B. Nichols, secretary and treasurer. Meetings will be held on the first Monday evening of each month.

The football season at the University of Maine was fairly satisfactory financially. All bills incurred during the season have been paid, and there is a comfortable balance toward the payment of the debt incurred several years ago.

Speaking in regard to the recent action of the students of the University of Maine in voting to abolish hazing, President Harris said: "As this result was brought about without any pressure from the college authorities and seems to have the unanimous and cordial support of the students themselves, it is a hopeful indication that we have seen the end of a practice which has nothing to recommend it and is a source of anxiety to teachers and one that is dangerous to the students." The papers signed by the students read as follows: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree during our college course to take no part in hazing, and to use our influence to dissuade others from doing so."

There were added to the library of the University of Maine, between the opening of the fall term and Nov. 30, 610 volumes, mainly by purchase. The greater portion of these are on history, archaeology and literature. A large order has just been placed for books for the departments of chemistry, pharmacy and modern languages. A complete set of the Teubner Latin texts, and the most important Greek texts have been ordered for the classical department.

The next class in mathematical drawing at the University of Maine will use a text book which is being prepared by Prof. J. N. Hart, the head of the mathematical department, in collaboration with President Harris.

Science for Nov. 24 contains A Preliminary Note on New Meteorites from Allegan, Mich., and Mart, Texas, by Dr. Geo. P. Merrill, curator of the department of geology, United States National Museum, a graduate of the University of Maine in the class of '79, and a native of Auburn. Dr. Merrill is also professor of geology and mineralogy in Columbia university, Washington.

## LIST OF VOTERS.

Board of Registration Finds 4,750, Not Including Those Who May Have Become Such Since March Election—Probably Be 5,000 Next Year.

The board of registration has completed a list of voters for the coming years as required by law, and it is now in the hands of the printer.

The whole number of voters on the list is 4750. This does not include any new voters who may have become such since the March election.

Nineteen hundred and fifty voters have moved from one ward to another since the last list was made.

Five hundred and seventy-five names were added to the old list. These were printed at the end of it and now have been inserted in their proper places alphabetically.

New voters this year will be printed at the end of the lists.

There will probably be 5000 names on the voting list next year.

## RAINBOW FESTIVAL.

The "Rainbow Festival and Bazaar" opens Thursday afternoon at the vestries of the Pine Street M. E. church. In the evening from 6 to 8 supper will be served, and at 8 the following program will be rendered:

Chorus.....The Sun Flowers  
Piano Duet.....Mrs. E. L. Bram and Mrs. L. P. Field.  
Song.....Master Frank Boyd Chorus.....The Sun Flowers  
Cornet Solo.....Mr. E. C. Adams  
Vocal Duet.....Misses Alice and Mabel Hammon Chorus.....The Sun Flowers  
Song.....Miss Lella Patton  
Owl Song.....Chorus of Children  
Reading.....Prof. H. L. Orphan  
The Shaking Quakers.....Master Frank Boyd and his Sister Shaking Quakers.

## TWO BREAKS.

Bangor People Again Victims of Burglars.

Homes of W. C. Bryant and Chas. S. Jones Entered Tuesday Morning.

Got Jewelry at Former Place—Clothes Thieves.

Two bold burglaries took place in Bangor Monday night. One was at the house of Mr. William C. Bryant at the corner of First and Cedar streets and the other occurred at the residence of Mr. Charles S. Jones on Summer street. At Mr. Bryant's house the burglar made a bigger haul than was made in all the robberies of last fall combined, securing \$300 worth of jewelry belonging to Mrs. Bryant. This break was one of the boldest ever made in Bangor. The burglar went through the house and up stairs to the room where Mrs. Bryant was sleeping and took her jewel box from her dressing table, and proceeding down stairs with it opened the case in the kitchen and took away with him a valuable watch and two rings, the setting of one of which was a costly diamond.

### LEFT NO CLUE.

The robber left absolutely no clue behind him except a half burned match which was found on the kitchen table. When the intruder went out he left the back door of the house wide open, in which condition it was found in the morning. Mrs. Bryant and the children retired early, but Mr. Bryant sat in his room reading until after midnight. All was quiet when he went to bed. In the morning Mr. Bryant's young son told his father that he had heard someone outside his room door and had heard a board creak in the floor. Mrs. Bryant then found that her valuables were missing. An investigation was at once made and the back door was found open. Further search revealed the fact that the dining room window on the side of the house next to the neighboring dwelling had evidently been opened, for the silk cash curtain was twisted up over the brass rod which held it, and there were finger marks on the top of the sash where the person who closed it had placed his hands.

### DIDN'T TAKE DIAMONDS.

The door of the room where Mrs. Bryant slept was wide open and the door of Mr. Bryant's room was partly open. Mr. Bryant's diamond scarf pin and valuable ring, which were left on the chiffonier when he retired, were untouched, as was also Mrs. Bryant's purse, which lay on her dressing table. The thief evidently wanted nothing but jewels in this instance.

In the morning the police were informed of the burglary and an investigation of the house and grounds was at once made for anything that might lead to a clue, but the search was unsuccessful. The police are working on the case but as yet no data have been found which can be of any use in running down the robber.

### THE JONES ROBBERY.

The other robbery, as has been stated above, took place at the house of Mr. Charles S. Jones on Summer street. Mr. and Mrs. Jones sleep in a room over the dining room. Between 1 and 2 o'clock Mr. Jones was awakened by a

## FREESE'S VOTING CONTEST

\$50 to the Society or Grange, \$25 to the Letter Carrier, Receiving the most votes before Jan. 1, 1900. One Vote given with every 10c purchase at Freese's.

Standing Saturday a. m., Dec. 2.

Union Grange No. 26, Harmon 1580  
Algonquin Club, Brewer.....1520  
Sacred Heart, St. John's.....760  
Children's Home.....577  
Progress Club, St. Mary's.....82  
Foresters, Bangor.....61  
Mystic Tie Grange, Kenosha.....31  
Court Nicolai, I. O. F.....25  
Knights of Columbus.....15  
Mothers' Club.....10  
Organ Fund Society, Brewer.....10  
Queen City Grange.....6  
Knights of Pythias.....3  
A. O. H.....1  
W. C. T. U.....1

### LETTER CARRIERS.

Casey.....497  
Hancy.....317  
Collins.....283  
Sullivan Duet.....273  
Holivan.....223  
Crowley.....219  
Brown.....102  
Rowe.....78  
Coleman.....58  
Cueran.....10  
Sprague.....3  
Dugan.....2

Be sure and get Votes with each purchase.

note, which he supposed came from the horses in the stable. He at once got up and went to see what the trouble was. He found the horses all right so he took a turn through the lower part of the house. However, he found nothing unusual and all the fastenings were secure. Thinking he had been deceived he went up stairs and went to bed.

### FOUND WINDOW OPEN.

In the morning at about 5 o'clock Mr. Jones rose and went down stairs. The house seemed very cold and as he thought the window was very open and the screen up. Mr. Jones stepped back into the hall and called to his wife, saying, "We had visitors during the night."

Mrs. Jones answered, "Go to the stand in the hall and see if my purse is there."

Mr. Jones looked as directed and found the purse untouched. He then went into the sitting room and found his writing desk rifled and the contents strewn about the room. Two old wallets had been opened but there had been nothing in them so nothing was taken. When it was found that there had been burglars in the house a thorough search was made to ascertain whether anything was missing, and it was found that nothing had been disturbed except the writing desk, from which the robber, or in this case the would-be robber, got nothing. Mrs. Jones' purse, which was untouched, contained \$25. The burglar left not a single clue behind him, by which he could be traced.

### CLOTHES LINE THIEVES.

As cold weather approaches clothes line thieves are getting in their work. On Saturday night the line of Mr. Moore, corner of Madison and Norfolk streets, was visited and articles of underwear taken. Monday night Mr. M. J. Finnigan, on Somerset street, was the sufferer, underclothing again being the spoils taken. The thief took one from each of two pairs of stockings on the line, thus breaking up both pair. Mr. Finnigan says if the thief will bring back one of the stockings he will exchange with him for the mate to the other.

## OLDTOWN LOCALS.

Dr. G. E. Newcomb had a bad attack of neuralgia of the heart on Tuesday morning, and it was thought there was no hope for his recovery.

The many friends in Oldtown of Paul Higgins, of Costigan are congratulating him upon his engagement to Miss Bertha Shaw, of South Paris, Me. Miss Shaw until within a few days was a member of the Sockalexis Vaudeville Co., No. 3, for which Mr. Higgins was acting as advance agent.

The Happy Hour Club will meet tonight with Mrs. E. W. Conant.

In the new foundry of T. M. Chapman Sons' Co., on French street, they had the first cast on Monday in order to test the new furnaces.

Several young men of Milford have arranged for a dance to be given in the Town Hall next Saturday night. Excellent music will be furnished for the occasion.

The funeral of Charles Woodbury was held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the undertaking rooms of J. W. Stewart who had charge. Rev. Donald Fraser officiated. The bearers were Patrick Boyl, Albert, Davis, Lee, Sour and W. H. Stafford. The interment was at Forest Hill cemetery.

Work at the Keith shoe factory is suspended awaiting the arrival of the man to put in the new electric plant which has arrived.

The Epworth League society of the Methodist church held a stocking social and 15 cent supper at Tarratine Hall Tuesday evening which was largely attended and a goodly sum was realized, which indicates the popularity of these affairs.

This morning at 8 o'clock will occur the funeral of Mary, wife of Dominick Doherty, from the Catholic church on Treat and Webster Island. Rev. Fr. Trudell will officiate. C. E. Rackliff has charge of the funeral. The interment will be at Forest Hill cemetery.

About twenty weavers left the city Tuesday for other mills where they have secured positions.

A special train consisting of General Managers Cram's private car No. 79 and Evans' car No. 555 left Oldtown Tuesday afternoon at 1:40 for a trip over the B. & A. road to Van Buren. The party was made up of all the officials of the B. & M. R. R., M. C. R. R. and B. & A. R. R. They stopped at Katahdin Iron Works Tuesday night proceeding to Van Buren today. Engineer Townsley and Conductor Thompson had charge of the train.

The 12:35 P. M. B. & A. train was about forty minutes late Tuesday owing to a delay caused by the Van Buren branch in making connections.

### MILLS RUNNING.

Several looms of the Oldtown woven mill are running. Mr. Gray has posted notices to the effect that if any of the weavers wish to go to work they must report not later than this noon, as no looms will be kept open after that time. It has been reported that the mill people promised that the 13 per cent cut would be restored when they commenced making heavy goods, but the rumor is false, as no such promise was made, in fact they intend to stick to the present scale of prices.

On Tuesday morning a crew of about twenty men were at work getting ready to extend the canal of the Bodwell Water Power Co. from the Orono wooden mill farther down the river, just how far is not yet decided. Lorenzo Abbey, of Waterville, the

# JONES' SHOE STORE, 48 Main Street, - - Bangor, Maine.

For One Week, Commencing Saturday, Dec. 2nd,

To invigorate business and close with a rush our most successful year in the shoe business, we shall offer CASH VALUES that the intelligent shoe wearing people of Bangor and vicinity will appreciate. As customers will, as in the past, flock to our store for BARGAINS, have engaged extra help so there will be no unnecessary waiting.

## PRACTICALLY GIVEN AWAY!

350 Pairs Ladies' Box Calf and Dongola Button and Lace Boots, usually sold at from \$2.00 to \$4.00, notice the sale price and call early \$ .95  
Ladies' \$1.50 and \$2.00 Button and Lace Boots, all styles; sale price 1.19  
Our Ladies' Soft Flexible \$2.00 Boots during this sale 1.47  
As we are agents for "Queen Quality" Ladies' \$3.00 Boots, we shall offer at this sale all our other makes bought for fall trade at 1.95  
Ladies' Warm Lined Lace and Congress Boots, sale price 63c, 73c and 98c  
Warm Slippers, sale price 25c, 38c, 47c, 65c  
ALFRED DOLGE'S HIGH FELT, FUR TRIMMED ROMEOS, in Red and Black, sale price 98c  
LADIES' WOOL SOLES, sale price 13c, 15c, 19c for the best.

## Our ALL WOOL LEGGINS Need No Introduction.

Ladies' All Wool Leggings (Warranted) 98c  
Misses' All Wool Leggings 79c  
Children's All Wool Leggings 69c  
Boys' Russet and Black Goat and Broadcloth Leggings at Cut Prices.  
Ladies' Ten Button Gaiters, sale price 17c, 23c, 39c, 47c  
Men's Winter Russet and Black Box Calf, sale price \$1.47, \$1.98, \$2.29, \$2.47 \$2.98 and \$3.47  
Boys' and Misses' Boots at 73c, 87c, 98c and \$1.23

## REMEMBER EVERY PAIR of FALL SHOES

On Our Shelves Is Subject to a Cut Price.

## MERRYMEETING PARK.



A Fine Caribou With Horns in Velvet.

sub-contractor on the Orono job, has charge of the work.

## ORONO NEWS.

Miss Fannie Mosier is teaching the select school this term, instead of the public school.

Mr. George F. Stevens went to East Wren Monday afternoon on business.

Mrs. Victor Mutt, of Brewer, is visiting Mrs. James Kane on Main street.

Tickets for the U. of M. Glee and Mandolin Club concert next Saturday evening are on sale at Nichols' drug store and judging from the way they are going, there is every assurance of a large audience.

The sophomores of the U. of M. will have their prize declamations in Town Hall Friday evening, December 8.

At the meeting of the Women's Club Monday evening at Mrs. Anson's, at 10 o'clock on Main street the members were treated to a "Microphone" lecture by Prof. L. H. Merrill, describing his re-

cent visit to the city of Heidelberg. The views were excellent, giving one a very good idea of the appearance of some of the old ruins and other picturesque scenes. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Lund. Mrs. Allen served a delicious supper to about twenty-nine guests.

The funeral of Wm. Good's 2 years and 10 months old son was held Monday afternoon at his home at Basin Mills. The burial was at Orono.

In Nichols' show window is a very unique advertisement of "Frog in your throat" lozenges. It is arranged so as to represent the U. of M. Glee and Mandolin Clubs. On one side are several artificial frogs representing the glee club standing in a semi-circle. In the center is another semi-circle of frogs representing the mandolin and guitar club, with a large frog in its center leading with a large artificial banjo, which is manipulated by clock work. Each frog has an imitation Banjo or guitar. On the other side is a small orchestra and several frogs dancing which taken altogether adver-

tises the U. of M. Banjo and Glee Clubs and the dance which will be given at the home of Mrs. M. A. Nichols, a club which has recently been organized. Prof. Huddleston gave an interesting talk on Greek art at the meeting of the Philological Club of the U. of M., a club which has recently been organized. Prof. Huddleston gave an interesting talk on Greek art at the meeting of the Philological Club of the U. of M., a club which has recently been organized. Prof. Huddleston gave an interesting talk on Greek art at the meeting of the Philological Club of the U. of M., a club which has recently been organized.

Brewer, Nov. 29 1898  
I have tried many different kinds of so-called cough cures, but Wm. Nichols' Pine, Tar and Cherry Expectoration is the best of all. It cured my cough and cold quickly, also did the same for my father, and he says 'tis the best I ever used. I keep it in the house all the time and am glad to recommend it to others. Yours truly, LYMAN PURCE

It must have been an Englishman who said: "He who laughs last laughs best." All men are born equal but the majority of them find it easier to shut their eyes than to climb.



# THE STATE OF THE UNION.

## President McKinley's Message to the Fifty-Sixth Congress.

The Country in a Condition of Remarkable and Unusual Prosperity.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS COMBINED ARE THE LARGEST KNOWN IN OUR HISTORY.

Estimated That the Current Year Will Show a Surplus of Forty Million Dollars.

Strong Recommendation in Favor of Legislation To insure the Gold Standard.

A COMPLETE REVIEW OF OUR RELATIONS WITH THE FOREIGN POWERS, INCLUDING

A Clear Statement of the Situation in the Philippine Islands and the Aim and Purpose of the Administration to Restore Peace and Order.

The Solution of the Future Government of the Islands to be Left to Congress ---Message is an Able, Candid and Statesmanlike Document.

In the Senate and House of Representatives:

At the threshold of your deliberations you are called to mourn with your countrymen the death of Vice President Hobart, who passed from this life on the morning of November 2nd last. His great soul now rests in eternal peace. His private life was pure and elevated, while his public career was ever distinguished by large capacity, stainless integrity and exalted motives. He has been removed from the high office which he honored and dignified, but his lofty character, his devotion to duty, his honesty of purpose, and noble virtues remain with us as a priceless legacy and example.

The Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in its first regular session with the country in a condition of unusual prosperity of universal good will among the people at home and in relations of peace and friendship with every government of the world. Our foreign commerce has shown great increase in volume and value. The combined imports and exports for the year are the highest ever shown by a single year in our history. Our exports for 1899 have exceeded by more than a billion dollars our imports and exports combined in 1870. The imports per capita are 20 per cent less than in 1870, while the exports per capita are 58 per cent more than in 1870, showing the enlarged capacity of the United States to satisfy the wants of its own increasing population as well as to contribute to those of the people of other nations.

Exports of agricultural products were \$784,776,142. Of manufactured products we exported in value \$339,592,716, being larger than any previous year. It is a noteworthy fact that the only years in all our history when the products of our manufacturing sold abroad exceeded those bought abroad were 1898 and 1899.

Government receipts from all sources for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, including \$11,793,314.14, part payment of the Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness, aggregated \$610,982,004.35. Customs receipts were \$206,128,481.76, and those from internal revenue \$273,437,161.51. For the fiscal year the expenditures were \$,008,564.02, leaving a deficit of \$89,111,559.67.

The Secretary of the Treasury estimates that the receipts for the current fiscal year will aggregate \$640,958,112.

and upon the basis of present appropriations the expenditures will aggregate \$600,958,112, leaving a surplus of \$40,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, the internal revenue receipts were increased about \$100,000,000.

The present gratifying strength of the Treasury is shown by the fact that on December 1, 1899, the available cash balance was \$278,004,837.72, of which \$239,744,905.36 was in gold coin and bullion. The conditions of confidence which prevailed throughout the country have brought gold into more general use and customs receipts are now almost entirely paid in that coin.

The strong

**POSITION OF THE TREASURY** with respect to cash on hand and the favorable showing made by the revenues have made it possible for the Secretary of the Treasury to take action under the provisions of section 3694, revised statutes, relating to the sinking fund. Receipts exceeded expenditures for the first five months of the current fiscal year by \$13,413,383.91 and, as mentioned above, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates that there will be a surplus of approximately \$40,000,000 at the end of the year. Under such conditions it was deemed advisable and proper to resume compliance with the provisions of the sinking fund law, which for eight years has not been done because of deficiencies in the revenues. The treasury department therefore offered to purchase during November \$25,000,000 of the five per cent loan of 1904 or the four per cent funded loan of 1907, at the current market price. The amount offered, and purchased during November was \$18,408,600. The premium paid by the Government on such purchases was \$2,263,521 and the net saving in interest was about \$2,885,000. The success of this operation was sufficient to induce the Government to continue the offer to purchase bonds to and including the 23d day of December; instant, unless the remainder of the \$25,000,000 called for should be presented in the meantime for redemption.

Increased activity in industry, with its welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume

of agricultural products, cotton, corn, and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply. This is especially noticeable at the crop-harvesting and crop-moving period.

In its earlier history the National Banking Act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needed additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which Government bonds command in the market or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.

The attention of Congress is respectfully invited to this important matter with the view of ascertaining whether or not such reasonable modifications can be made in the national banking act will render its service in the particulars here referred to more responsive to the people's needs. I again urge that national banks be authorized to organize with a capital of \$25,000.

I urgently recommend that to support the

**EXISTING GOLD STANDARD,**

and to maintain "the parity in value of the coin of the two metals (gold and silver) and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts" the Secretary of the Treasury be given additional power and charged with the duty to sell United States bonds and to employ such other effective means as may be necessary to these ends. The authority should include the power to sell bonds on long and short time, as conditions may require, and should provide for a rate of interest lower than that fixed by the act of January 14, 1875. While there is now no commercial freight which withdraws gold from the Government, but, on the contrary such widespread confidence that gold seeks the Treasury demanding paper money in exchange, yet the very situation points to the present as the most fitting time to make adequate provision to insure the continuance of the gold standard and of public confidence in the ability and purpose of the Government to meet all its obligations in the money which the civilized world recognizes as the best. The financial transactions

of the Government are conducted upon a gold basis.

We receive gold when we sell United States bonds and use gold for their payment. We are maintaining the parity of all the money issued or coined by authority of the Government. We are doing these things with the means at hand. Happily at the present time we are not compelled to resort to loans to supply the gold. It has been done in the past, however, and may have to be done in the future. It behooves us, therefore, to provide at once the best means to meet the emergency when it arises, and the best means are those which are the most certain and economical. Those now authorized have the virtue, neither of directness nor economy. We have already eliminated one of the causes of our financial plight and embarrassment during the years 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896. Our receipts now equal our expenditures; deficient revenues no longer create alarm. Let us remove the only remaining cause by conferring the full and necessary power on the Secretary of the Treasury and impose upon him the duty to uphold the present gold standard and preserve the coins of the two metals on a parity with each other, which is the repeatedly declared policy of the United States.

In this connection I repeat my former recommendations that a portion of the gold holdings shall be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks shall be redeemed upon presentation but when once redeemed shall not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

The value of an

**AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE** to the extension of our commercial trade and the strengthening of our power upon the sea invites the immediate action of the Congress. Our national development will be one-sided and unsatisfactory so long as the remarkable growth of our inland industries remains unaccompanied by progress on the seas. There is no lack of constitutional authority for legislation which shall give to the country-marine strength commensurate with its industrial achievements and with its rank among the nations of the earth. The past year has recorded exceptional activity in our shipyards and

the promises of continual prosperity in shipbuilding are abundant. Advanced legislation for the protection of our seamen has been enacted. Our coast trade, under regulations wisely framed at the beginning of the government and since, shows results for the past fiscal year unequalled in our records of those of any other power. We shall fail to realize our opportunities, however, if we complacently regard only matters at home and blind ourselves to the necessity of securing our share in the valuable carrying trade of the world.

Last year American vessels transported a smaller share of our exports and imports than during any former year in all our history, and the measure of our dependence upon foreign shipping was painfully manifested to our people. Without any choice of our own but from necessity the departments of the government charged with military and naval operations in the East and West Indies had to obtain from foreign flags merchant vessels essential for these operations.

The other great nations have not hesitated to adopt the required means to develop their shipping as a factor in national defense and as one of the surest and speediest means of obtaining for their producers a share in foreign markets. Like vigilance and effort on our part cannot fail to improve our situation, which is regarded with humiliation at home and with surprise abroad. Even the seeming sacrifices, which at the beginning may be involved, will be offset later by more than equivalent gains.

The expense is as nothing compared to the advantage to be achieved. The re-establishment of our merchant marine involves in a large measure our continued industrial progress, and the extension of our commercial triumphs. I am satisfied the judgment of the country favors the policy of aid to our merchant marine, which will broaden our commerce and markets and upbuild our sea-carrying capacity for the products of agriculture and manufacture; which, with the increase of our navy, means more work and wages to our countrymen, as well as a safeguard to American interests in every part of the world.

Combinations of capital

**ORGANIZED INTO TRUSTS**

to control the conditions of trade among our citizens, to stifle competition, limit production, and determine the prices of products used and consumed by the people, are justly provoking public discussion, and should early claim the attention of the Congress.

The industrial commission, created by the act of the Congress of June 18, 1898, has been engaged in extended hearings upon the disputed questions involved in the subject of combinations in restraint of trade and competition. They have not yet completed their investigation of this subject and the conclusions and recommendations at which they may arrive are undetermined.

The subject is one giving rise to many divergent views as to the nature and variety of cause and extent of the injuries to the public which may result from large combinations concentrating more or less numerous enterprises and establishments, which previously to the formation of the combination were carried on separately.

It is universally conceded that combinations which engross or control the market of any particular kind of merchandise or commodity necessary to the general community, by suppressing natural and ordinary competition, whereby prices are unduly enhanced to the general consumer are obnoxious not only to the common law, but also to the public welfare. There must be a remedy for the evils involved in such organizations. If the present law can be extended more certainly to control or check these monopolies or trusts, it should be done without delay. Whatever power the Congress possesses over this most important subject should be promptly ascertained and asserted.

President Harrison in his annual message of December 3, 1889, says:

"Earnest attention should be given by Congress to a consideration of the question how far the restraint of those combinations of capital commonly called 'Trusts' is matter of Federal jurisdiction. When organized, as they often are, to crush out all healthy competition and to monopolize the production or sale of an article of commerce and general necessity they are

dangerous conspiracies against the public good and should be made the subject of prohibitory and even penal legislation."

An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was passed by Congress on the 2d day of July, 1890. The provisions of this statute are comprehensive and stringent. It declares every contract or combination, in the form of a trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in the restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations, to be unlawful. It designates as a criminal every person who makes any such contract or engages in any such combination or conspiracy and provides a punishment by fine or imprisonment. It invests the several circuit courts of the United States with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of the act, and makes it the duty of the several United States District Attorneys, under the direction of the Attorney General to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. It further confers upon any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by the act, the power to sue therefor in any circuit court of the United States without respect to the amount in controversy and to recover three-fold the damages by him sustained and the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorney fees. It will be perceived that the act is aimed at every kind of combination in the nature of a trust or monopoly in restraint of interstate or international commerce.

The prosecution by the United States of offenses under the act of 1890 has been frequently resorted to in the Federal courts, and notable efforts in the restraint of interstate commerce such as the trans-Missouri Freight Association and the Joint Traffic Association have been successfully opposed and suppressed.

President Cleveland in his annual message of December 7, 1896—more than six years subsequent to the enactment of this law—after stating the evils of these trust combinations, says: "Though Congress has attempted to deal with this matter by legislation, the laws passed for that purpose thus far have proved ineffective and be-



cause of any lack attempt to enforce because the laws themselves are interpreted by the courts do not reach the difficulty. If the inefficiencies of existing laws can be remedied by further legislation it should be done. The fact must be recognized however that all Federal legislation on this subject may fall short of its purpose because of inherent obstacles and also because of the complex character of our governmental system, which while making the Federal authority supreme within its sphere, has carefully limited that sphere by metes and bounds which cannot be transgressed. The decision of our highest court on this precise question renders it quite doubtful whether the evils of trusts and monopolies can be adequately treated through Federal action, unless they seek directly and purposely to include in their objects transportation or intercourse between states or between the United States and foreign countries.

It does not follow, however, that this is the limit of the remedy that may be applied. Even though it may be found that Federal authority is not broad enough to fully reach the case there can be no doubt of the power of the several states to act effectively in the premises, and there should be no reason to doubt their willingness to judiciously exercise that power.

The state legislation to which President Cleveland looked for relief from the evils of trusts has failed to accomplish fully that object. This is probably due to a great extent to the fact that different states take different views as to the proper way to discriminate between legitimate business combinations and those associations which are unbeneficial and necessary to the business prosperity of the country. The great diversity of treatment in different states arising from this cause and the intimate relations of all parts of the country to each other without regard to state lines in the conduct of business have made the enforcement of state laws difficult.

It is apparent that uniformity of legislation upon this subject in the several states is much to be desired. It is to be hoped that such uniformity founded in a wise and just discrimination between what is injurious and what is useful and necessary in business operations may be obtained, and that means may be found for the Congress within the limitations of its constitutional power to so supplement an effective code of state legislation as to make a complete system of laws throughout the United States adequate to compel a general observance of the salutary rules to which I have referred.

The whole question is so important and far-reaching that I am sure no part of it will be lightly considered, but every phase of it will have the studied deliberation of the Congress resulting in wise and judicious action.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS.

A review of our relations with foreign states is presented with commendations as are our private.

The long pending boundary dispute between the Argentine Republic and Chile was settled in March last by the award of an international commission, which the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres served as umpire. Progress has been made toward the conclusion of a convention of extradition with the Argentine Republic. Having been advised and consented to by the United States Senate and ratified by Argentina, it only awaits the adjustment of some slight changes in the text before exchange.

In my last annual message I adverted to the claim of the Austro-Hungarian government for indemnity for the killing of certain Austrian and Hungarian subjects by the authorities of the state of Pennsylvania, at Latimer, while suppressing an unlawful tumult of miners September 10, 1897. In view of the verdict of acquittal rendered by the court before which the sheriff and his deputies were tried for murder, and following the established doctrine that the government may not be held accountable for injuries suffered by individuals at the hands of the public authorities while acting in the line of duty in suppressing disturbance of the public peace, this government after due consideration of the claim advanced by the Austro-Hungarian government was constrained to decline liability to indemnify the sufferers.

It is gratifying to be able to announce that the Belgian government has mitigated the restrictions on the importation of cattle from the United States to which I referred. In my last annual message.

Having been invited by Belgium to participate in a congress, held at Brussels, to revise the provisions of the general act of July 2, 1890, for the repression of the African slave trade, to which the United States was a signatory party, this government preferred not to be represented by a plenipotentiary, but reserved the right of accession to the result. Notable changes were made, those especially concerning this country being in the line of the increased restriction of the deleterious trade in spirituous liquors with the native tribes, which this government has from the outset urgently advocated. The amended general act will be laid before the Senate with a view to its advice and consent.

Early in the year the peace of Bolivia was disturbed by a successful insurrection. The United States Minister remained at his post, attending to the American interests in that quarter and using besides his good offices for the protection of the interests of British subjects in the absence of their national representative. On the establishment of the new government our Minister was directed to enter into relations therewith.

General Pando was elected President of Bolivia on October 23d.

Our representative has been instructed to use all permissible friendly endeavors to induce the government of Bolivia to amend its marriage laws so as to give legal status to non-Catholic and civil marriages of persons living in its jurisdiction, and strong hopes are entertained that the Bolivian law in this regard will be brought, as was that of Peru some years ago, into harmony with the general practice of modern states. A convention of extradition with Brazil, signed May 14, 1897, has been ratified by the Brazilian legislature.

During the past summer two national ships of the United States visited Brazil.

The Chilean claims commission heretofore presented but not determined during the life of the present commission has been delayed by reason of the necessity for fresh action by the Chilean Senate on the amendments attached to the ratification of the treaty by the United States.

igation, but the incident round a ready adjustment in harmony with the close relations of the commonwealth to the western continent.

The claim growing out of the seizure of the American-owned newspaper, the Panama Star and Herald, by the authorities of Colombia has been settled, after a controversy of several years, by an agreement assessing at \$10,000 the indemnity to be paid by the Colombian government in three installments of \$10,000 each.

The good will of Colombia toward our country has been testified anew by the cordial extension of facilities to the Nicaraguan Canal Commission in their approaching investigation of the Panama Canal and other projected routes across the Isthmus of Darien.

Toward the end of October an insurrectionary disturbance developed in the Colombian republic. This movement has thus far not attained any decisive result and is still in progress. Discussion of the question raised by the action of Denmark in imposing restriction on the importation of American meats has continued without substantial result in our favor.

The neighboring island republic of Santo Domingo has lately been the scene of revolution, following a long period of tranquillity. It began with the killing of President Heuque on July last, and culminated in the rejection by the succeeding vice-President of the relays of government to the insurgents. The first act of the provisional government was the calling of a presidential and constituent election. Juan Isidro Jimenez, having been elected President, was inaugurated on the 14th of November. Relations have been entered into with the newly established government.

The experimental association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador, under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America, when approved by the threshold of a complete federal organization by the adoption of a constitution and the formation of a national legislature, was disrupted in the last days of November, 1897, by the withdrawal of Salvador. Thereupon Nicaragua and Honduras abandoned the joint compact, each resuming its former independent sovereignty. This was followed by the reception of Minister Merry by the Republics of Nicaragua and Salvador, while Minister Hunter in turn presented his credentials to the Government of Honduras, thus reverting to the old distribution of the diplomatic agencies of the United States in Central America for which our existing statutes provide. A Nicaraguan envoy has been accredited to the United States.

An insurrectionary movement under General Reyes, broke out at Bluefields in February last, and for a time exercised actual control in the Mosquito territory. The Detroit was promptly sent thither for the protection of American interests. After a few weeks the rebel government renounced the object, giving place to the restored autonomy of Nicaragua. During the interim certain public dues were collected under Nicaraguan law, while the authorities for the time being in administrative control. Upon the Nicaraguan government regaining power, second payment of these dues was demanded. Controversy arose touching the validity of the original payment of the duties, the date of the payment of the territory. An arrangement was effected in April last by the United States Minister and the foreign Secretary of Nicaragua whereby the amounts of the duplicate payments were deposited with the British consular pending an adjustment of the matter by direct agreement between the governments of the United States and Nicaragua. The controversy is still unsettled.

The contract of the maritime canal company of Nicaragua was declared forfeited by the Nicaraguan government on the 10th of October on the ground of non-fulfillment within the time specified in the contract. The Maritime Canal Company has lodged a protest against this action alleging rights in the premises which appear worthy of consideration. This government expects that Nicaragua will afford the protestants a full and fair hearing upon the merits of the case.

#### THE NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

which had been engaged upon the work of examination and survey for a ship canal route across Nicaragua, having completed its labors and sent its report, was dissolved on May 31, and on June 10 a new Commission, known as the Isthmian Canal Commission, was organized under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1899, for the purpose of examining the American Isthmus with a view to determining the most practicable and feasible route for a ship canal across that Isthmus, with its probable cost, and other essential details.

#### MISSION.

This commission under the presidency of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, U. S. N., (retired), entered promptly upon the work entrusted to it, and is now carrying on examinations in Nicaragua along the route of the Panama Canal, and in Darien, on the Atlantic, in the neighborhood of the Atrato River, to the Bay of Panama on the Pacific side. Good progress has been made, but under the law a comprehensive and complete investigation is called for, which will require much labor and considerable time for its accomplishment. The work will be prosecuted as expeditiously as possible and a report made at the earliest practicable date.

The great importance of this work cannot be too often or too strongly pressed upon the attention of the Congress. In my message of a year ago I expressed my views of the necessity of a canal which would link the two great oceans, to which I again invite your consideration. The reasons then presented for early action are even stronger now.

A plea is identical in the relations of this government with that of Chile occurred in the generous assistance given to the warship Newark when in distress in Chilean waters. Not alone in this way has the friendly disposition of Chile found expression. That country has acceded to the convention for the establishment of the Bureau of American Republics.

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Senate. This formal to be accomplished.

immense of disorder near the capital and toward the seaboard, a guard of marines was landed from the Boston and stationed during last winter in the legation compound at Peking. With the restoration of order this protection was withdrawn.

The interests of our citizens in that vast Empire have not been neglected during the present year. Adequate protection has been secured for our missionaries and some injuries to their property have been redressed.

American capital has sought and found various opportunities of competing to carry out the internal improvements which the Imperial Government is wisely encouraging, and to develop the natural resources of the empire. Our trade with China has continued to grow, and our commercial rights under existing treaties have been everywhere maintained during the past year, as they will be in the future.

The extension of the area open to international trade and commerce, at Shanghai and the opening of the ports of Nanking-Tsing-Tao (Kiao Chiao) and Ta-Lien-Wan to foreign trade and settlement will doubtless afford American enterprise additional facilities and new fields, of which it will not be slow to take advantage.

In my message to Congress of December 5, 1898, I urged that the recommendations which had been made to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of June, 1898, for an appropriation to fund the study of the commercial and industrial development in the Chinese Empire and report as to the opportunities for and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States, should receive at least a preliminary consideration, which the Congress failed to take action.

I renew this recommendation as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

The death of President Faure in February last called forth those sincere expressions of sympathy which befit the relations of two Republics as close as that which has been broken historic ties as are the United States and France.

#### PARIS EXPOSITION.

Preparations for the representation of the industries, arts and products of the United States at the World's exposition to be held in Paris next year, continue on an elaborate and comprehensive scale, thanks to the generous appropriation provided by Congress and to the friendly interest the French Government has shown in furthering a typical exhibit of American progress. There are now being allotted to the United States a considerable number of exhibitors, while placing our country in the first rank among exhibitors, does not suffice to meet the increasingly urgent demands of our manufacturers. The efforts of the commissioner general are actively directed toward a strictly representative display, the most characteristic and most noteworthy American achievement in the inventive art, and most adequately shows the excellence of our natural productions.

In this age of keen rivalry among nations for mastery in commerce, the doctrine of protection and the rule of the survival of the fittest are so inextricably in their operation as they are positive in the results they bring about. The place won in the struggle by an industrial people can only be held by unremitting endeavor and constant advance in achievement. The present extraordinary achievement of the line of American exportation and the increasing increase in the volume and value of our share in the world's markets may not be attributed to accidental conditions.

The reasons are not far to seek. They lie deep in our national character and find expression year by year in every branch of handicraft, in every new device whereby the materials we so abundantly produce are subject to the artisans' wills and made to yield the largest, most practical and most beneficial returns. The American people, Paris should, and I am confident, will be an open volume whose lessons of skillfully directed endeavor, unflinching energy, and consummate performance may be read by all on every page, thus spreading abroad a clearer knowledge of the resources and capabilities of the United States, and a more just appreciation of our claim to a prominent place in the markets of the world. To accomplish this by judicious selection, by recognition of paramount merit in whatever walk of trade or manufacture it may appear, and by orderly and attractive installation is the task of the commission.

The United States Government building is approaching completion and no effort will be spared to make it worthy, in beauty of architectural plan and in completeness of display, to represent our nation. It has been suggested that a permanent building of similar or appropriate design be erected on a convenient site, already given by the municipality, near the exposition grounds to serve in commemoration of the part taken by this country in this great enterprise, as an American monument to the world, and a reminder to Paris in 1878 and 1889.

I am informed by our commission-general that we shall have in the American sections at Paris over 7,000 exhibitors from every state in our country, a number ten times as great as that which were represented at Vienna in 1873, and as many as those in Paris in 1878 and 1889. This statement does not include the exhibits from either Cuba, Porto Rico or Hawaii, for which arrangements have been made.

A number of important international congresses on special topics affecting public interest are proposed to be held in Paris next summer in connection with the exposition. Effort will be made to have the several technical branches of our administration efficiently represented at those conferences, each in its special line, and to present the largest possible concourse of state representatives, particularly at the congresses of public charity and of medicine.

Our relations with Germany continue to be marked during the year by the granting permission to the United States to land on the shores of North Sea by way of the Bosphorus and also by the conclusion on September 21 of a parcel post convention with the German Empire. In all that promissory closer relations of intercourse and commerce and a better understanding of the two nations have been established.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY.

In regard to the lynching of Italian subjects. The latest of these deplorable events occurred at Tallulah, Louisiana, whereby five unfortunate Italian citizens were taken from life.

It is to be hoped that the Italian Embassy at Washington will be able to secure the necessary evidence for the prosecution of the guilty parties, and that the government of Italy will be able to secure the necessary evidence for the prosecution of the guilty parties, and that the government of Italy will be able to secure the necessary evidence for the prosecution of the guilty parties.

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surplus of the most cordial co-operation of this government with the people. We are in the path of progress.

ment of larger and more beneficial advancement of each in the line of its special adaptabilities. The several governments of the empire seem reluctant to admit the natural excellence of our food productions and to accept the evidence we constantly tender of the care with which their purity is guarded by rigid inspection from the farm through the slaughter house and the packing establishments, to the port of shipment. Our system of control over exported food staples invites examination from any quarter and challenges respect by its efficient thoroughness.

It is to be hoped that in time the two governments will act in common accord toward the realization of the public health and to insure the purity and wholesomeness of all food products imported by either country from the other. Were the Congress to authorize investigation to Germany, in connection with the pending reciprocity negotiations, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either the United States or Germany, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective legislatures for the adoption of such remedial measures as they might recommend for either the United States or Germany, for the constitution of a joint commission of scientific experts and practical men of affairs to conduct a searching investigation of food production and exportation in both countries and report to their respective 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Worcester, of the University of Michigan, who had made a most careful study of life in the Philippines. While the treaty of peace was under consideration in the Senate these commissioners acted in the most judicious and liberal manner for the good of the Philippine liberation. Their character was a sufficient guaranty of the beneficent purpose with which they went, even if they had not borne the positive instructions of this government, which made their errand pre-eminently one of peace and friendship.

It was not until the conference at Manila the sinister ambition of a few leaders of the Philippine had created a situation full of embarrassment for us and most grievous in its consequences to themselves. The clear and impartial preliminary report of the commissioners, which I transcribed herewith, gives lucid and comprehensive a history of the

PRESENT INSURRECTIONARY  
MOVEMENT

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

On the tenth of December, 1898, the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain was signed. It provided, among other things, that Spain should cede to the United States the Archipelago known as the Philippine Islands, that the United States should pay to Spain the sum of twenty millions of dollars, and that the civil rights and political status of the native inhabitants of the territories ceded should be determined by Congress. The treaty was ratified by the Senate on February, 1899, and the government of Spain was formally relinquished on the 10th of March following. The ratifications were exchanged on the 11th of April and thereby publicly proclaimed. On the second of March the Congress voted the sum contemplated by the treaty, and the amount was paid over to the

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tion of the representatives of the people of the United States in both houses

Congress approved July 7, 1898, the

Kansas Pacific, cash.....	6,393,000.
Central and Western Pacific,	

rit	cash .....	11,798,314
ays	Notes, secured .....	97,050,172
ost	Kansas Pacific—dividends for	
	deficiency due United	
on	States, cash .....	821,897
	Making a total of .....	\$124,421,407
ual	The whole indebtedness was about	
ve-	\$130,000,000, more than half of which	
ns-	consisted of accrued interest, and	
on-	which sum the government has re-	
	quired the entire amount less about \$	
	400,000 within a period of two years.	

**FOREST RESERVATIONS.**

On June 30, 1898, there were thirty forest reservations (exclusive of the Afognak forest and fish culture reserve in Alaska) embracing an estimated area of 40,719,474 acres. During the past year two of the existing reservations, the Truckee Canyon (California) and Big Lost (Idaho, Dakota and Wyoming) have been considerably enlarged, the area of the Mount Rainier reserve, in the State of Washington, has been somewhat reduced, and six additional reserves have been established, namely, the San Francisco Mountains (Arizona), Black Mesa (Arizona), Lake Tahoe (California), Galatia, (Montana) Gila River, (New Mexico), and Four Lake, (Utah), the total estimated area of which is 5,206,775 acres. This makes at the present time a total of thirty-six forest reservations embracing an estimated area of 46,026,249 acres. This estimated area is aggregated in areas within the boundaries of the reserves. The lands are usually reserved as, however, only vacant public lands therein, and they have been set aside and reserved for sale or settlement in order that they may be of the greatest use to the people.

Protection of the National Forests  
Inaugurated by the Department of

Civil Government cannot be reestablished until order is restored. With a devotion and gallantry worthy of its most brilliant history, the army has carried on this noble and most righteous campaign with rich and successful results. The unwelcome self-sacrifices which our soldiers and sailors in the terms of service had expended refused to avail themselves of the right to return home as long as they were needed at the front forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have met with great success in the direct and indirect work, and look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been permitted to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. Again I invite your attention to the report of the commission sent for the interesting and encouraging details of the work already accomplished in the establishment of peace and order and the inauguration of self-governing municipal life in many portions of the Archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first to and to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to the establishment of a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution so adopted should be maintained in its integrity. Such a guarantee, under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own constitution and laws, came exclusively



within the jurisdiction of the Congress. The government actually set up by the inhabitants of the islands eventually proved unsatisfactory to the natives themselves. A new system was put into force by order of the Major-General commanding the department, of which the following are the most important elements:

It was ordered that the government of the island of Negros should consist of a military governor appointed by the United States military governor of the Philippines, and a civil governor and an advisory council elected by the people. The military governor was authorized to appoint secretaries of the interior, agriculture, public instruction, an attorney-general and an auditor. The seat of government was fixed at Bacolod. The military governor exercises the supreme executive power. He is to see that the laws are executed, appoint to office, and fill all vacancies in office not otherwise provided for, and may, with the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, remove any officer from office. The civil governor advises the military governor on all public civil questions and presides over the advisory council. He, in general, performs the duties which are performed by secretaries of state in our own system of government.

#### THE ADVISORY COUNCIL

consists of eight members elected by the people within territorial limits which are defined in the order of the commanding general.

The times and places of holding elections are to be fixed by the military governor of the island of Negros. The qualifications of voters are as follows:

1. A voter must be a male citizen of the island of Negros.
2. Of the age of 21 years.
3. He shall be able to speak, read, and write the English, Spanish or Visayan language, or he must own real property worth \$500, or pay a rental on real property of the value of \$100.
4. He must have resided in the island not less than one year preceding, and in the district in which he offers to register as a voter not less than three months immediately preceding the time he offers to register.
5. He must register at a time fixed by law before voting.

6. Prior to such registration he shall have paid all taxes due by him to the government. Provided, that no insane person shall be allowed to register or vote.

The military governor has the right to veto all bills or resolutions adopted by the advisory council, and his veto is final if not disapproved by the military governor of the Philippines. The advisory council discharges all the ordinary duties of a legislature. The usual duties pertaining to said offices are to be performed by the secretaries of the treasury, interior, agriculture, public instruction, the attorney-general and the auditor.

The judicial power is vested in three judges, who are to be appointed by the military governor of the island. Inferior courts are to be established.

Free public schools are to be established throughout the populous districts of the island, in which the English language shall be taught, and this subject will receive the careful consideration of the advisory council.

The burden of government must be distributed equally and equitably among the people. The military authorities will collect and receive the customs revenue and will control postal matters and Philippine inter-island trade and commerce.

The military governor, subject to the approval of the military governor of the Philippines, determines all questions not specifically provided for and which do not come under the jurisdiction of the advisory council.

The authorities of the islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the rights of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. On the 10th of August, 1898, Brigadier-General J. C. Bates, U. S. V., negotiated an agreement with the Sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By article 1, the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed, and the Sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice all persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo when carried on with any part of the Philippine islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited and undisturbed. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the Sultan. The United States will give full protection to the Sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him.

Article X provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the President and to future modifications by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the Congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the Sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Jolo archipelago. I commend these facts to the Congress for its information and action.

Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the

#### TAGALO REBELLION

life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty, and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open, and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly assured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and untiring endeavors of the commission and the admiral and major-general commanding the department of the Pacific have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace

and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be found in a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

Uppines rests with the Congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been conferred on us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by every title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them, we leave them at once to anarchy and finally to barbarism. We flag them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands and giving them independence, could withdraw our army from them. This proposition will not be found. I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge us with the task of protecting them against each other and defending them against any foreign power.

In short it would take from the Congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagal leader of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. What peace shall be restored it will be the duty of Congress to

#### CONSTRUCT A PLAN OF GOVERNMENT

which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before inaugurating a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now in preparation, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to Congress, and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military must necessarily be supreme.

But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held and controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central civil government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing municipal governments and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Until Congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in these distant islands as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of Congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the meritorious conduct of military and naval operations, they would not be lacking; but every soldier and sailor should be made to feel that he is working for a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift and effective defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction.

The effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin.

THE BENEFICENT WORK.

We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the Philippines will soon recognize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its world wide journey to their shores.

Some embarrassment in administration has occurred by reason of the peculiar situation which the

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

at present occupy under the joint resolution of annexation approved July 7, 1898. While by that resolution the republic of Hawaii, as an independent nation was extinguished, and its property and possessions vested in the United States, yet a complete establishment of the government and civil system was not effected. While the municipal laws of the islands not enacted for the fulfillment of treaties and not inconsistent with the joint resolution or contrary to the constitution of the United States or any of its treaties remain in force, yet these laws apply only to the social and internal affairs of the islands, and do not touch many subjects of importance which are of a broader national character. For example, the Hawaiian republic was disarmed of all title to the public lands in the islands, and is not empowered to dispose of lands to settlers desiring to take up homestead sites, but is without power to give complete title in cases where lands have been entered upon under lease or other conditions which carry with them the right to the purchaser, lease or settler to have a full title granted to him upon compliance with the conditions prescribed by law or by his particular agreement of entry.

Questions of doubt and difficulty have also arisen with reference to the collection of tonnage taxes on commerce coming from Hawaiian ports, with reference to the status of Chinese in the islands, their entrance, and exit therefrom, as to patents and copy-

rights, as to the register of vessels under the navigation laws; as to the necessity of holding elections in accordance with the provisions of the Hawaiian statutes for the choice of various officers, and as to several other matters of detail touching the interests both of the islands and of the Federal Government.

By the resolution of annexation the President was directed to appoint five commissioners to recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the islands as should seem necessary or proper. These commissioners were duly appointed and after a careful investigation and study of the system of laws and Government prevailing in the islands, and of the conditions existing there, they prepared a bill to provide a Government under the title of "The Territory of Hawaii." The report of the commission, with the bill which they prepared, was transmitted by me to Congress on December 6, 1898, but the bill still awaits final action.

The laws of the islands are entitled to the benefits and provisions of our constitution, but in the absence of any act of Congress providing for federal courts in the islands, and for a procedure by which appeals, writs of error and other judicial proceedings necessary for the enforcement of civil rights may be procured, they are powerless to secure their enforcement by the judgment of the courts of the United States. It is manifestly important, therefore, that an act shall be passed as speedily as possible erecting these islands into a judicial district, providing for the appointment of a judge and other proper officers and methods of procedure in appellate proceedings, and that the government of this newly acquired territory under the federal constitution shall be fully defined and provided for.

A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the

#### TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

Substantially the only law providing a civil government for this territory is the act of May 17, 1834. This is meager in its provisions, and is fitted only for the administration of affairs in a country sparsely inhabited by civilized people and unimportant in trade and production, as was Alaska at the time this act was passed.

The population by immigration during the past few years, consequent upon the discovery of gold, has produced such a condition as calls for more ample facilities for local self-government and more numerous conveniences of civil and judicial administration. Settlements have grown up in various places, constituting in point of population and business cities of thousands of inhabitants, yet there is no provision of law under which a municipality can be organized or maintained.

In some localities the inhabitants have met together and voluntarily formed a municipal organization for the purpose of local government, adopting the form of a municipal corporation under which the officers, who said officials have been appointed, and ordinances creating and regulating a police force, a fire department, a department of health, and making provision for the care of the insane and indigent poor and sick and for public schools, have been passed. These proceedings and ordinances, however, such municipalities are without statutory authority and have no sanction, except as they are maintained by the popular sentiment of the community. There is an entire absence of authority to provide the ordinary instruments of local police control and administration.

The position of the people of the usual percentage of lawless adventurers of the class that always flows to new fields of enterprise or discovery, and under circumstances which require more than ordinary provision for the maintenance of peace, good order and lawful conduct.

The whole vast area of Alaska compared with the small territory of one judge, one marshal and one district attorney, yet the civil and criminal business has more than doubled within the past year, and is many times greater both in volume and importance than it was in 1884. The duties of the judge require him to travel thousands of miles to discharge his judicial duties at the various places designated for that purpose. The territory should be divided into at least two districts, and an additional judge, district attorney, marshal and other appropriate officers be provided.

There is practically no organized form of government in the territory. There is no authority, except in Congress, to provide for the government of local or trivial, and the difficulty of conveying to the Congress an adequate conception and understanding of the various needs of the people in the different communities is easily understood. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided.

Following the precedent established in the year 1855, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory, then known under the name of the Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor, so that he, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, a legislative council having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local legislation, such ordinances not to take effect un-

til reported to and approved by the Congress in its session, and if that body is not in session, then by the President in this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of the territory, giving them a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other such purposes, could be speedily provided. A provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the

GOVERNMENT OF PORTO RICO.

The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private rights in general. The cities of the island are governed under laws which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and private rights, it is not probable that much if any legislation is desirable, but with reference to public administration and the relations of the island to the federal government, there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish federal courts and federal jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice there are many other matters of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish federal courts and federal jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice there are many other matters of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation on the part of Congress to establish federal courts and federal jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice there are many other matters of pressing urgency.

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which swept over Porto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution, without homes, and deprived of the necessities of life. To the appeal of the war department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people, the war department has expended for the relief of the distressed \$282,342 63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

It is desirable that the Government of the island under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the executive department, should be superseded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that Congress pass a law, to be reported to the President, which shall provide for the appointment by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of a Governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and for legislative purposes upon subjects of local nature not pertaining of a federal character a legislative council composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the President subject to confirmation by the Senate, and the President shall have the approval of the Congress or the President prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions I recommend that the principal of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government, and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of self-contained and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire Government of the island to officers selected by this people, but to come the benign and training and experience they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government; but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify their being entrusted with much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental requirements for these people, as for all people, is education. The free schoolhouse is the best precursor for civilization. In the introduction of modern educational methods, care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in which have come under the influence of common sense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future moral and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to

them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free Government.

#### LAW LOVING PEOPLE.

The love of law and the sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunals are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments is regarded as a crime against the public conscience. The guarantees of life, liberty and of civil rights should be faithfully upheld, the right of trial by jury respected and defended.

The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial and judgment of all offenses, and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgment of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes.

What I said in my inaugural address of March 4, 1897, I now repeat:

The constituted authorities must be cheerfully and vigorously upheld. Lynchings must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States. Courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the laws. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests.

#### NATIONAL CELEBRATION

In the year 1900 of the establishment of the seat of government in the District of Columbia, I have appointed a committee, consisting of the governors of all the states and territories of the United States, who have been invited to assemble in the city of Washington on the 21st of December, 1899, with the committees of the Congress and the District of Columbia, are charged with the proper conduct of this celebration.

Congress at its last session appropriated five thousand dollars "to enable the chief of engineers of the army to continue the examination of the subject and to make or secure designs, calculations and estimates for a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac river to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate as property in accordance with the provisions of this act the chief of engineers has selected four eminent designers for a bridge combining the elements of strength and durability and such architectural embellishment and ornamentation as will fitly apply to the occasion, "a memorial to American patriotism." The designs are now being prepared and as soon as completed will be submitted to the Congress by the secretary of war. The proposed bridge would be a convenience to all the people from every part of the country who visit the national cemetery, an ornament to the capital of the nation, and forever stand as a monument to American patriotism. I do not doubt that Congress will give to the enterprise still further proof of its favor and approval.

THE CLASSIFIED SERVICE.

The executive order of May 5, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the executive civil service not previously classified.

Most of the conclusions were found wholly illogical and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The application of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments responsible for their efficiency that in order to remove these difficulties and promote an efficient and harmonious administration, certain amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in executive order dated May 23, 1899.

The principal purpose of the order was to exempt from competitive examination certain places involving judicial responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific, or executive character which it was thought might better be filled either by non-competitive examination or in the discretion of the appointing officer, than by open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the war department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the President, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navy yard service.

All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the system of appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism and the administrative officers to the charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs. It is believed that the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in my new possessions to make fitness, character and merit essential to appointment to office, and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

#### CONCLUSION.

The 14th of December will be the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. For a hundred years the public has had the priceless advantage of the lofty standard of character and conduct which he bequeathed to the American people. It is an inheritance which time, instead of wasting, continually increases and enriches. We may justly hope that in the years to come the benign and training and experience they are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government; but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify their being entrusted with much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

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